

# FRENCH ADVANCE ON LEFT; CROWN PRINCE CONTINUES RETREAT

## Germans Reinforced From Lorraine and Their Center Holds Firm Paris Says Partial Attacks on Entire Front Are Without Result

### TEN GERMAN ATTACKS FAIL TO BREAK LINE OF ALLIES' INFANTRY

Hand-to-Hand Combats Many in Struggle Along the Long Front From Noyon to Frontier—Germans Retreat at Some Points, Followed Resolutely.

By an Associated Press Correspondent.

ON THE BATTLE FRONT, by way of Paris, 5:30 p. m., Sept. 18.—The gigantic battle, or more properly battles, continue today and night along the entire front from Noyon to the frontier. The fighting does not consist of one sustained and combined movement, but of several combats, proceeding incessantly at the strongest points of the Germans' defending line along the river Aisne.

Each encounter, however, influences the execution of the general idea of the Commander in Chief of the allied armies. Attacks and counter attacks follow one another in rapid succession every four out of the 24.

During the night of Sept. 15-16, the Germans attempted a formidable movement in the western sphere, but were met by the French and British with courage that was marvelous against overwhelming odds. The Germans returned to the attack no fewer than ten times with remarkable tenacity and intrepidity, but were unable to break through the firm line presented by the allies' infantry.

**Germans Rolled Back With Heavy Loss.**

The fight just before daybreak was the most violent of all. The Germans appeared to throw into the charge all that remained of their energy, but were rolled back with enormous losses. Before retiring behind their big guns, they sacrificed greatly of their number, displaying resolution which approached desperation. A vigorous counter-attack from the allies ensued, during which a small extent of ground was gained.

Last night was relatively calm along the front, but today the fighting became more furious than ever. During the darkness, operations are rendered difficult, owing to the reluctance of the opposing commanders to use searchlights, which might expose their position.

After this stage of the fight was concluded, the Germans appeared to retire about seven miles. During the combat, the adversaries in many instances came to hand-to-hand clashes, and the bayonet was extensively used. The carnage was terrifying, but the troops of both armies appear to have been hardened to such scenes, and fought with great coolness.

**Aviators Discover Ambushed German Guns.**

The allies' aviators apparently discovered today the placements of some big German guns, notwithstanding the cleverness with which they are hidden beneath an earthen covering, strewn with the branches of trees. The allies' artillery opened a concentrated fire on a certain portion of the line, and the heavy German artillery shortly afterward lapsed into silence at that spot, although it is not known whether they were rendered impotent or were merely effecting a change of position, owing to their former emplacement having become untenable.

It is impossible to learn from any one portion of the line what is occurring at other places, but an inclination to recede slightly seemed evident on the German side, although they offered the most obstinate resistance and fought as if made of iron. The allies, at the same time, doggedly pursued the small advantage they had gained, and kept at the heels of their reluctantly retiring foe.

At a point where the bulk of the British troops formed part of the allies' line the fighting was furious yesterday and some of the most famous English, Scottish and Irish regiments, including the Guards and Highlanders, suffered severely. They performed the task set for them unflinchingly, advancing and occupying some of the advanced German positions, but at terrible cost.

Behind the fighting line along the Aisne-Puiseux road still lie many of the dead, who fell in the fighting of Sept. 5. Laborers engaged in the task of interment declared that although they had buried great numbers, more than 1000 bodies still awaited removal from the field.

### Soldiers, in Water-Filled Trenches, Fight Unwaveringly

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The correspondent

of the Express at Soissons telegraphing

under date of Sept. 17, via Paris: "The

great artillery duel continues unabated,

and the position is the same as it was

four days ago. The Germans have pre-

pared elaborate trenches and barbed-

wire approaches to protect the positions of

their heavy guns behind the hill crest.

"A British officer said to me today: 'If

we held the same position, we would

never be shifted while our ammunition

lasted. We realize the serious task

which faces the allies.'

"The infantry losses must be extreme-

ly heavy. The aeroplanes of the allies

are doing splendid service. Last night

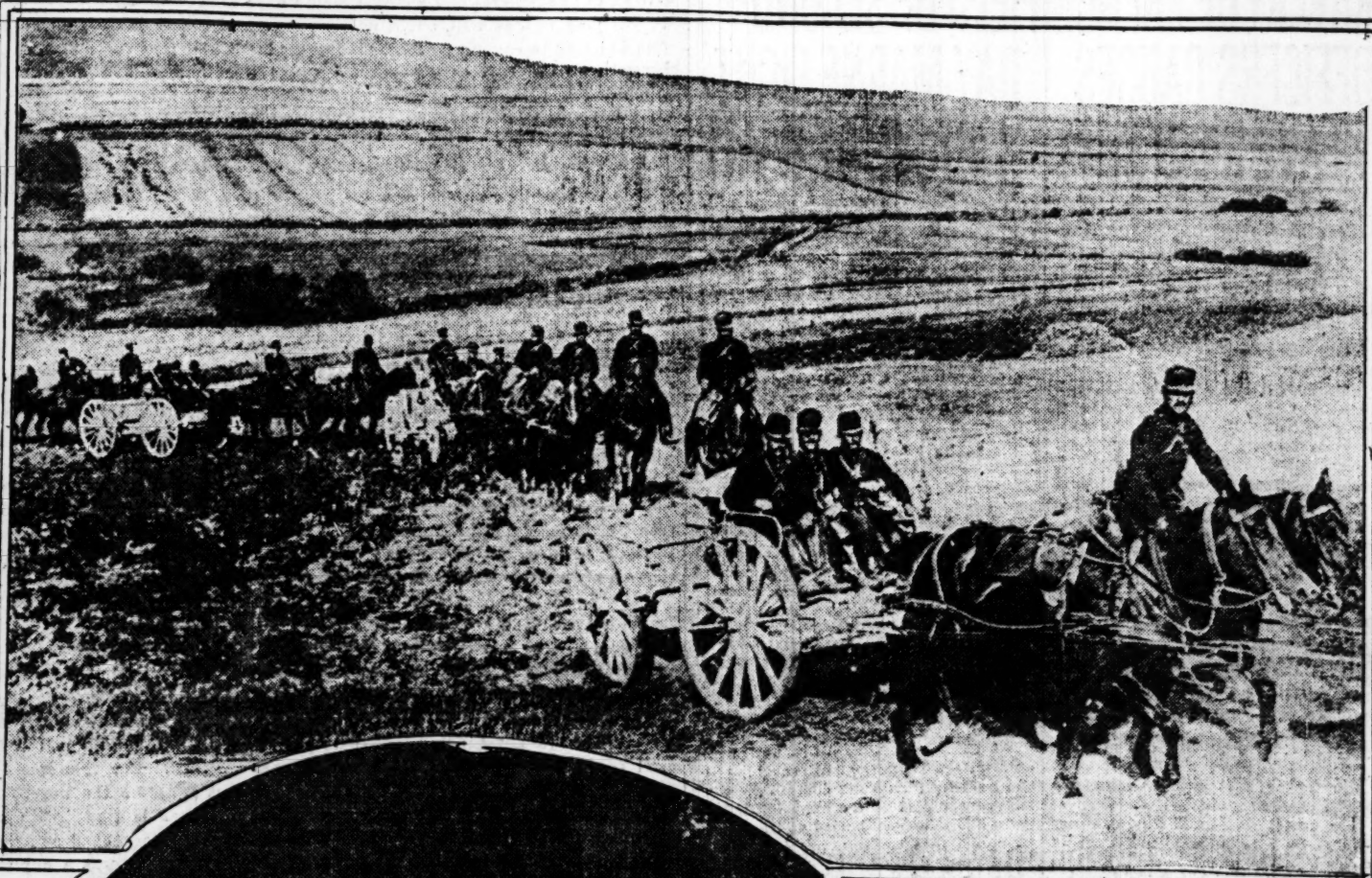
one located a train filled with retiring

German soldiers, and the pilot dropped

a torch to indicate the range. Our ar-

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Moving French Guns in Hills on Army's East Wing;  
Wounded Turcos on Way to Hospital From Field



### JAPANESE LAND IN NEUTRAL ZONE NEAR TSINGTAU

Kiauchau Station Taken, and  
Attack on Seaport Is Con-  
sidered Imminent.

By Associated Press.

TOKIO, Sept. 18.—The Japanese imperial troops, co-operating with the Japanese fleet, landed at Laoshan Bay, yesterday, according to an official announcement made today. Laoshan is neutral territory, 40 miles north of Tsingtau, the seaport of the German protectorate of Kiauchau. A neutral zone encircles the protectorate on the land side.

There was no resistance to the Japanese landing at Laoshan. A general attack on Tsingtau is believed to be imminent.

The official announcement also states that the cavalry yesterday captured Kiauchau station and seized a train, arresting the president of the Shantung Railway, who was made a prisoner.

The Shantung Railway is German-owned, and runs from Tsingtau to Tainan.

**German Baron Killed in Skirmish With Japanese.**

PEKING, Sept. 18.—According to information received here, the first German officer to be killed before Tsingtau was Baron von Eisenbach, who before going to Kiauchau was second secretary of the German Legation at Peking. He met his death Wednesday in a skirmish between advance guards at Luting.

**Lord Kitchener Keeps the**

**Prince of Wales From Front**

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Prince of Wales has been very anxious to go to the front, according to a statement issued this evening by the official press bureau, and tried to get Lord Kitchener's consent to do so.

As he had not completed his military training, Lord Kitchener submitted to the King "that for the present it is undesirable that his royal highness should proceed on a service."

**Nun Killed by Machine Gun**

**While Attending Wounded Man**

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The name of Mme. Marianne Buhet, head of the Dames du Sacre Coeur (Ladies of the Sacred Heart), appears in a long list of names of those killed on a battlefield. She was struck by a bullet from a German machine gun as she was raising the head of a wounded German soldier.

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### German Casualties 45,967

Up to Last Official Report

BERLIN, via Rotterdam and London, Sept. 18.—The twenty eighth casualty list just published shows 1000 dead, 4039 wounded and 1029 missing. The total losses as given by all the lists is now 7433 dead, 28,384 wounded and 9900 missing. The list just published was to include the casualties from the recent battle at Tanneberg, East Prussia.

Count Anton Sikray, Lieutenant of the Third Hungarian Hussars and who is a brother-in-law of Mrs. Gerard, wife of the American Ambassador, is believed to be a prisoner of the Russians, and it is rumored that he has been taken to Odessa.

### CLOUDY TOMORROW WITH NO TEMPERATURE CHANGE

THE TEMPERATURES.  
St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1914.  
6 a. m. 72 10 a. m. 81  
2 p. m. 82 4 p. m. 84  
6 p. m. 80 8 p. m. 78  
Yesterday's Temperatures.  
High 82 at 4 p. m. Low 64 at 6 a. m.

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and tomorrow; not much change in temperature.

Missouri—Fair in north portion tonight and tomorrow; unsettled in south portion probably with showers; not much change in temperature.

Stage of the river: 1.4 feet; a rise of 1.8 feet.

Illinois—Fair in north portion tonight and tomorrow; unsettled in south portion, with showers; not much change in temperature.

Sept. 14.  
They're all shooting the peace dove away in Europe.

### AUSTRIAN EMPIRE LIFELESS OUTSIDE CAPITALS; FEEDING OF UNEMPLOYED A PROBLEM

War Paralyzes Industry and Activity in Factories and Fields Ceases—Cafes in Vienna Filled and Theaters Operate.

By Associated Press.

VIENNA, Sept. 18, via Paris.—In the complete absence of satisfactory details regarding the progress of the campaign in Galicia and along the Serbian frontier, the Austrian public is waiting with dumb patience for some definite news as to what really is happening. Ever since it became known that Russia is making great headway in Galicia the comment in Vienna newspapers has been guarded, the editorials dealing chiefly with the German campaign in Western Europe. The presence of 70,000 Polish refugees from Galicia, however, added to the constant arrival of train loads of wounded tends to offset this reticence.

The police recently issued a decree warning persons against spreading unfavorable war news under threats of the severest penalties. Spies are found everywhere, in cafes and on the streets, trying to overhear private conversations and then hastening to the police and denouncing suspected persons. Hundreds of arrests already have been made and many persons have been placed under more or less strict police surveillance.

Six deputies in the Reichsrath already have been imprisoned. These include Dr. Kramars, the Czech leader. Commerce and industry are paralyzed throughout the dual monarchy. The stoppage of export has threatened the

ruin of some of the largest industries, notably the refining of sugar, millions of pounds of which are sent annually to Great Britain, India and other points. Refiners are endeavoring to find some means of getting their products to England.

To relieve the financial stress the Government has decided to organize a war credit bank, with a capital of \$1,200,000, besides a number of loan institutions for advancing money without interest so that the various industrial enterprises may be carried through the war.

Numerous suggestions for the boycotting of goods coming from hostile countries, notably England, have met with scanty support in the most influential commercial circles. The Prague Chamber of Commerce flatly refused to enforce such a proposal, saying it would be useless at the present moment, besides being very dangerous to Austrian commercial interests later.

**Whole Country Is Lifeless.**  
Outside of Vienna and Budapest, the whole country is lifeless. It is apparently denuded of active men and presents a strange and oppressed quiet. The great factories are closed. The streets of the small towns are deserted save for a few children here and there. There are scarcely any workers in the fields. The few who may be seen

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### RAIN FILLS TRENCHES ON AISNE; TWO ARMIES ARE NEARLY EXHAUSTED

Berlin Announces Beaumont Has Been Stormed and 2500 French Prisoners Captured — British Again Bear Brunt of Attack and Fight Brilliantly.

By ASSOCIATED PRESS.

PARIS, Sept. 19, 2:45 p. m.—The official statement given out in Paris this afternoon says the French have advanced on the right bank of the Oise; that the Germans are bringing reinforcements from Lorraine to the River Aisne; that the enemy is holding firm on the center and that the army of the German Crown Prince continues to retreat.

The text of the statement is as follows:

"First—On our left wing, on the right bank of the River Oise, in the direction of Noyon, we have advanced. We hold all the heights of the right bank of the Aisne, opposite an enemy who seems to be reinforcing himself by the bringing of troops from Lorraine.

"Second—On the center, the Germans have not moved from the deep trenches constructed by them. On our right wing the army of the German Crown Prince continues its movements of retreat. Our advance in Lorraine is regular.

"Summing up, the two opposing armies, strongly entrenched, are delivering partial attacks along the entire front, without it being possible to record any decisive result for one side or the other."

### Allies' Task Almost Superhuman

LONDON, Sept. 19.—If reliance can be placed on the British and French assertions that the right wing of the German armies, which stretch across Northeastern France, is slowly yielding, then the battle of the Aisne seems likely to follow the course of the battle of the Marne, for there it was the German right which first fell back across the river.

The Official Information Bureau today gave out the following statement regarding the situation in France:

The situation remains unchanged. A counter attack against the first division, delivered during the night, was driven back.

"The weather is bad and it is raining continuously.

Along the 150-mile front, the rear of which is scarred with graves of thousands already sacrificed, two armies, comprising millions of men, rapidly approaching exhaustion and standing in trenches deep with water, await an opportunity to drive a wedge through the opposing line. Thus they hope to end the terrible strain which must last as long as Emperor William's troops hold their now strongly entrenched positions, and as long as the allied forces can face the murderous hail of projectiles from the hidden batteries of their opponents.

**Superhuman Effort Required to Win.**

Both the British and the French realize and admit that it will take almost a superhuman effort to win, the strength of the German position being emphasized in almost every dispatch from the front.

Those in London closely following the war, base the chief hope of the allies in a possible envelopment of the German right wing under Gen. von Kluck, who heretofore has shown himself a master of strategy. Renewed activity on the part of the allied cavalry and a significant movement of allied troops to the north and west of the German line of communication, together with a possible advance of fresh allied troops from the northwest through Amiens, gives expression to these hopes.

Eyewitness and the surgeons testify to a paradox on the modern battlefield—the recurring frequency of hand-to-hand fighting which so many military men predicted was a thing of the past. Bayonet wounds and other cumulative evidence, however, show that the soldiers have been engaged in a death grip during which they resorted to their side arms and in some cases to their hands.

Dispatches received from Paris late last night, referring to a lull in the struggle are taken here to refer to the artillery only, and today perhaps may see the most sanguinary infantry fighting



# GERMANY TRANSFERS 320,000 MEN FROM WEST TO EAST, LONDON HEARS

since the start of the battle of the Aisne one week ago.

Burial of the dead on the battlefield goes on steadily. German prisoners are being forced to perform this task behind the allies' line, where thousands of their comrades lay after the French and British advance.

## Likens Antagonists to Exhausted Pugilists.

A French officer who has just returned from the battle front is authority for the statement that the strain on both sides of the line in France promises soon to get beyond human endurance. He likens the antagonists to two exhausted pugilists and says that soon they will be unable to inflict further punishment on each other. If this situation develops, the only possible way for the allies to prevent a weary and disheartening winter campaign, it is argued here, would be a successful assault on the German communications. Such an assault, it is admitted by the allies, will not be an easy matter.

## Germans Attack With Loss Near Noyon

BERLIN, Sept. 19, by wireless by way of Sayville, L. I.—This official statement of the German headquarters was issued today:

"It is reported that a decisive attack is being made by the Thirteenth and Fourth Army Corps and parts of other German divisions south of Noyon, with loss.

"Beaumont has been stormed and 2500 French prisoners captured.

"Attacks along the entire battle front are being easily repulsed.

"Many guns and prisoners have been captured, though the number is not yet available.

"The invasion of the Alpine rifleman over the Vosges into the Breisach Valley has been repulsed.

"The German Eastern army continues its operations in Suwalki Province (Poland) an dis advancing against the Russian forces.

"Dispatches from Agram report that the victory over the Servians was far greater than at first believed.

"The Servians were completely routed, and were driven in flight across the Save River. Many were drowned."

## Embassy Hears of French Advances

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—An official Bordeaux dispatch to the French embassy today says:

"The battle continued on the whole front from the River Oise to the River Wevre during the 18th, without any important change in the situation at any point.

"At the left in the battle of the Oise, we occupied Menargue, Carlepon and Cuts. On the heights to the north of the River Aisne we have advanced slightly in a few places. The attacks attempted by the Germans against the English army have been checked at Troyon between Soissons and Craonne. From Craonne to Rheims we have repulsed the counter attacks executed during the night. The enemy tried, but has not succeeded, in taking the offensive against Rheims.

"At the center, from Rheims to the Argonne mountains, the enemy is reinforcing his situation by important fortifications and taking an attitude merely defensive. On the east of the Argonne and in the Wevre Valley the situation is unchanged.

"At the right in Lorraine and Vosges the enemy occupy positions defensively organized close to the frontier."

## Paris Reports Lull in Battle

PARIS, Sept. 19.

The following official communication was issued here last evening:

"There is no change in the general situation, except that we have continued our progress on the left wing and that a lull in the battle is noticed."

## Berlin Sees End of Battle Soon

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Central News Agency has forwarded the following dispatch received from Berlin:

"The situation of the German troops in the great battle on the western frontier is good, especially in the center, where the Germans have received substantial reinforcements. The end of the battle is expected soon."

## Allies' Left Vigorously Attacked

LONDON, Sept. 19.

A dispatch to the Times from Bordeaux, dated Friday, says: "Throughout yesterday, the whole front was engaged, the fight again being hottest on the left flank, where the turning movement is becoming defined. The enemy made a series of vigorous counter attacks.

"Gen. French's army has again been singled out for the enemy's particular attention, but their three attempts to get home upon it have been in vain.

"While the fighting is hard on the eastern half of their front, the Germans are digging hard in the center from Rheims to Argonne and this probably will form the pivot of the battle."

## British Bear Brunt of Attacks

PARIS, Sept. 19.

Fragments of news from the front confirm the serious character of the combat on the Aisne. Some of those wounded on Thursday, who have arrived here, declare that the fighting was even more violent than on the Marne and say the losses on both sides must be heavier. The English, as on the Marne, are bearing the brunt of the counter-attacks and are conducting themselves brilliantly.

After a four days' constant hammering the German artillery slackened its fire last evening during a heavy downpour of rain, which lasted all night. The trenches must have been nearly filled with water, diminishing greatly the advantage of the defense works prepared by the Germans and at the same time adding to the sufferings of the wounded.

## Steel Arrows, Showered Down by French Aviators, Newest Terror

BERLIN, via Rotterdam and London, Sept. 19.

A SHOWER of steel arrows, released by French aviators over a mile high in the air, is the most modern terror of war, according to accounts of German wounded, printed in the Munich Medical weekly. The arrows, which are of pressed steel from four to six feet long and a quarter of an inch in diameter, have a heavy pointed head and a skeletonized shaft. The arrows seem to have caused more surprise than actual damage. Only one man was killed by a head wound in the attack described, the others causing mostly flesh wounds.

The regiment to which the wounded belong paid little attention to two aviators circling a mile overhead until the novel projectiles suddenly rained down, scattering far and wide. Men were wounded in their companies. The battery in the rear, at first non-plused, later realized the source of the missiles and as many as possible crawled under the wagons and escaped another shower of them.

## BRAVERY OF FRENCH OFFICERS CAUSES HEAVY MORTALITY

Leaders in Battle of Marne Sacrificed Lives to Gain Advantage in Charges.

By Associated Press. PARIS, Sept. 19.—The official communications issued thus far have neglected the question of losses which, in a fight such as the battle of the Marne, covering a front of 100 miles, are almost impossible to estimate even approximately.

Some unofficial reports have placed the allies' losses at 50,000, and those of the Germans at 100,000 in the series of engagements comprised in the great clash of arms. How near these figures are to the truth no one will know until the final figures are compiled. However, the impression derived from individual accounts of wounded soldiers and from prisoners, the only unofficial sources of information at present, would indicate that these estimates are conservative.

**Officers Fight to the Death.** The losses certainly are the greatest on record, and perhaps the proportion for the Germans is greater than two to one in favor of the allies. If the great bureau communications are silent on this subject, the order of the day for the army gives eloquent hints of sacrifices made to gain advantage and shows how murderous is modern warfare and how regardless of personal safety are the officers and men. The latest order, given out last night, is full of deeds of the greatest heroism and at the same time indicates what the cost was of the recent successes and previous reverses.

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## TURCOS AND SENGALÉSE ARE DREADED FOES, SAYS RICHARD HARDING DAVIS

No White Man a Match for Lean, Sinewy Warriors of the Desert—Saw-Tooth Bayonets Found by French in Trenches.

BY RICHARD HARDING DAVIS,

(Published Exclusively in St. Louis by the Post-Dispatch.)

(Copyright, 1914, by the Wheeler Syndicate.) PARIS, Sept. 18.—When on Sunday I caught up with the French army as it was fighting the Germans at Soissons, I announced that I was returning to Paris and that any letters anyone wanted posted there, I would gladly take back with me. My plan was that, before the French army had finished writing to sweethearts and wives, I would have seen much fighting.

My plan worked well, but it nearly put an end to the battle. Everybody, from Colonels to company cooks, produced pencils and post cards and seating themselves under haystacks began writing to loved ones at home. There was no one left to train the guns.

I appointed my chauffeur assistant postmaster, and he collected enough letters to fill our automobile. The chauffeur read most of the post cards, but informed me found them disappointing, for instead of messages of sentimental nature and tales of war, they ran chiefly to requests for socks and cigarettes.

In return for carrying their mail, the soldiers presented me with many souvenirs of battle. One of them is the most gruesome weapons of war I have known to be issued to a civilized army. It is a German bayonet which is half saw.

## Had Supposed Saw-Bayonet a Myth.

When in London I was asked by English officers if in Belgium I had seen these bayonets which, because they rip and tear the bone and flesh, are forbidden by the laws of war. I had not then seen them, nor did I believe they existed. I classed them with the other false charges, that are made in every war, of poisoned wells, dum dum bullets and firing on ambulances. Yet I saw three saw bayonets found in trenches that Germans had abandoned. The saw edge was not given by soldiers rasping one bayonet blade against another, but was machine made, and each bayonet bore the Government stamp, a number, an imperial crown and the word "Erfurt." (The German city of Erfurt is the seat of a large manufacturing of royal firearms.)

Many people argue that if the object of war is to kill men, the way they are killed makes little difference. But civilized powers do not assent to that, and certain methods of warfare and certain weapons are forbidden. The more merciful idea is to kill a man quickly and not mangle him, or even only to wound him and so keep him out of the firing line. The modern steel-jacketed bullet and short bayonet blade are not vindictive. If they can send an opponent to the hospital for the remainder of the war, they are satisfied. But this saw bayonet so tears the flesh that it cannot heal, and it splinters the bone. The blade is 18 inches long, and the upper half of the back is a saw with nine inches of teeth a quarter of an inch wide. I had it photographed and measured and showed it to our military attaché, Col. Cosby. It was a duplicate of the one he already had in his possession.

## Splendid Strategy of Retreat Shown.

Two assistant military attaches of our embassy, Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Allen and Capt. Frank Parker, both of the Eleventh Cavalry, have just returned from an automobile trip over the battlefield where, from the eighth of September until the night of the eleventh, the French and Germans were fiercely engaged. This battle was the one which assured, for the present, the safety of Paris.

It will be remembered that during the week preceding, the English and French steadily withdrew in what then was considered a retreat made necessary by superior numbers. It is now known to have been splendid strategy.

On the first of September the German left and center were separated, but like the letter V, were approaching each other, with Paris as their objective. Had the allies attacked at that time, they would have had to divide their forces in half, and so weakened, to give battle to two armies. By retreating, they drew after them the two converging lines of the V, and on the eighth, when the Germans were in wedge-shaped formation, attacked them on the flank and center at Meaux and made the first attack at Soissons.

I saw the finish of the four days' battle at Meaux which ended with the Germans crossing the river Aisne and retreating to the hills north and west of Soissons. Allen and Parker saw the end of the battle north of Soissons which resulted in the retreat of the Germans to Rheims, from which point they are still falling back. The battle Allen and Parker described was as follows:

On the 8th the Germans advanced from a line stretching from Epernay and Chalons, a distance of 17 miles. In this front, counting from the German right, were the Tenth, the Guards, the Ninth and Twelfth Army Corps. The presence of the Guards, the corps d'élite of the German army, suggests that this was intended to be the main attack upon Paris and that the army at Meaux was to walk in the center with its hands playing.

The four combined corps numbered over 200,000. The French met them, they claim, with 190,000. The Germans advanced until their left was at Vitry-le-Francois and their right rested at Soissons, making a column 15 miles long, headed west toward the French. The French butted the line six miles from Soissons, in the forest of Fere Champenois. It was here that the greater part of the fight occurred. It was fighting at long distance with artillery, and from trench to trench with the bayonet.

During the four days in which fortune rested first on one flag and then on another, 30,000 men of both armies were entirely wiped off the map. Two miles from Soissons, by an ambush, a French regiment was destroyed. The Germans had thrown up conspicuous trenches, and with decoys sparsely filled them. From the forest in the rear the mitrailleuse was trained on the French. The French infantry charged the trench, and the decoys fled, making towards the flanks, and as the French poured over the trenches the hidden guns swept them.

## German Guards Stand Fast, Die by Bayonet.

In another trench, our attaches counted the bodies of over 900 German Guards, not one of whom had attempted to retreat. They had stood fast with their shoulders against the parapet and taken the cold steel. Everywhere the loss of life was appalling. In places the dead lay across each other, three and four deep.

The fiercest fighting of all seems to have been waged by the Turcos and Sengalese. In trenches taken by them from Guards and the famous Death's Head Hussars, the Germans showed no bullet wounds. In almost every attack, the men from the desert had flung themselves upon the enemy, using only the butt of bayonet.

Man for man, no white man, drugged for years with meat and alcohol, is a physical match for one of these Turcos, who eat dates and drink water. They are lean as staked wolves. They move like panthers. They are muscle and nerves, and they have the comforting belief that to die killing a Christian sends them straight to the seventh heaven. As Kipling says, "A man who has a sneaking desire to live has a poor chance against one who is indifferent whether he kills you or you kill him."

The French are almost invariably using these black men to lead the charges. Some think this shows they do not value their black brothers. On the contrary, they so use him because they know that, in help-yourself fighting, few white men care to face him.

## Prince William of Weid Is on Way to Visit the Kaiser

GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 19.—Prince William of Weid, ruler of Albania, left Lugano today for Germany, by way of Zurich. It is said he intends to consult Emperor William concerning the Emperor's attitude if complications with foreign Powers arise in Albania to which the Prince seems determined to return.

## GERMANS GAIN IN POLAND; RUSSIANS GAIN IN PRUSSIA

Eastern Situation Also Shows Apparent Rally of Austrians in Galicia.

## NEW CORPS SENT EAST

Russians Are Approaching Przemyśl, Jaroslau and Other Defensive Points.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 19.—The following communication has been issued by the chief of the General Staff:

"On the front in Eastern Prussia the armies of Gen. Rennenkampf definitely stopped, on Sept. 17, the offensive movement of the Germans. At several points the Germans are falling back and shifting to new positions. "On the Austrian front the Russians are approaching the defensive positions of Slenawa, Jaroslau and Przemyśl (Galicia)."

## Eight German Corps Said to Have Started Against Russia.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Daily Telegraph's Rome correspondent says he learns from an authentic source that eight German army corps (320,000 men) have left France and Belgium for the Russian frontier.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. says: "Dispatches from Vienna state that the Austrians on Friday fortified an extended new defensive front, which will reach Trauw. Gen. Boverigs will command the right wing, with his center resting at Przemysl, the center will be commanded by Gen. von Auffenberg, with Tarnow as his base, and the left wing will be commanded by Gen. Dankl, with the Germans supporting his extreme left."

"The entire Russian left wing, under command of Generals Ruzsky and Brusiloff, is expected momentarily to begin an attack. The initial assault is expected against Przemyśl."

One report reaching London from Galicia declares that the Austrian cavalry has been entirely wiped out. This may account for the fortification of the Austrian line instead of its continued retreat toward Moscow.

From many points in the dual monarchy come disquieting reports. Pola, the naval base on the Adriatic, is said to be in revolt, while the people of Vienna, refusing longer to have their attention diverted towards the west are demanding news of the situation in Galicia, from which district hordes of refugees, Poles and wounded Austrian soldiers, are pouring into the capital daily. Violent scenes outside the Ministry of War Building at Vienna are reported.

BERLIN, via London, Sept. 19.—The German Eastern army continues its operations in the district about Suwalki, Russian Poland, according to a statement issued by the general staff tonight.

The army is now advancing on the fortress at Osore, 30 miles southwest of Lyck (Eastern Prussia), on the railroad between Lyck and Bielestok (a town on the borders of Lithuania and Poland). This fortress guards the river Rown, which elsewhere cannot be crossed, owing to swamps, and forms a natural barrier before the advancing army.

## Prisoners Say Russians Are Giving Petrograd, Sept. 19.—Letters sent by Austrian and German prisoners to their respective countries are unanimous in testifying to the good treatment they are receiving from the Russians. They complain, however, that they have not received any letters from their families since the beginning of the war.

Austrian Naval Port Damaged, Apparently by Spies.

ROME, via Paris, Sept. 19.—It is reported here that the telegraph and telephone wires out of Pola, the great Adriatic naval port and arsenal of Austria, situated on the Bay of Porto Delle Rose, on the Istrian Peninsula, have been cut, and that bombs have been thrown into the barracks. Report has it also that mines have been discovered in the canal leading to the arsenal, which were not laid by the Austrian authorities.

## Lake Excursion Steamer Is German "One-Horse Navy."

BERLIN, via Rotterdam and London.

## KAISER REPRIMANDS CROWN PRINCE FOR EXPOSING HIMSELF

GENEVA, via Paris, Sept. 19. DIVICES received here from Germany state that Emperor William, who is still in Luxembourg with his staff, reprimanded Crown Prince Frederick William for needlessly exposing himself and his staff to the artillery fire of the enemy, in his eagerness to watch operations closely. Several of his staff were wounded by shrapnel fire.

## Kaiser Visits Wounded Son and Addresses Regiment

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Rotterdam telegraphs that discharges from Vitron, near Longwy, describe a visit of Emperor William to his wounded son, Oscar, at that place.

The visit was a surprise, and the garrison barely succeeded in turning out in time to welcome the Emperor, who, after a brief talk with his son, inspected the grenadiers. Addressing the regiment, he said: "The fighting around Longwy will be inscribed in letters of gold on the roll of history, but all our successes we must ascribe to the God of our fathers, who is above us."

The Emperor spent some time inspecting the machine guns. "You have fired many rounds, how many hits?" he asked a gunner, who replied quickly: "About 100 per cent, your majesty." At which His Majesty laughed.

Sept. 19.—According to dispatches from the war area in East Prussia, the Germans, during the latest battle there, developed a navy on the Masurian Lakes by requisitioning a small pleasure steamer, which was provided with field pieces and machine guns and manned by infantry. It served principally as a means of communication between the right and left wing of the army.

The soldiers referred to it as a one-horse navy, but it did excellent service, landing a howitzer battery on an island, which disabled the heavy Russian artillery posted near the village of Tergarten. The navy skirted the banks of the lakes, surprising a Russian reconnaissance on one occasion with its effective fire. Later the navy was dismantled and is now back in its old business as an excursion boat.

## Austrian Torpedo Boats Bombard Antivari, Montenegro.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co. says six Austrian torpedo boats have bombarded Antivari, a fortified port of Montenegro. They made a fruitless effort to destroy the French wireless station. No damage was inflicted on the town.

## Austrian Steamer, Carrying Arms to Albania, Taken.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Star has published a dispatch from Rome saying that warships cruising in the Adriatic have captured an Austrian steamer flying the Greek flag, loaded with arms and ammunition destined for Albania.

## France Calls Youths Legally Ineligible to Defense of Colors

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The French Government has issued decrees by which young men less than twenty years, legally ineligible for military service, are to be admitted as volunteers. This indicates that France has at last determined to put forth her full fighting strength. Properly carried out, this new decree will mean that France will have at least 7,000,000 men to face the invaders, for the summoning of youths below twenty will add enough to the fighting ranks to bring the total up to more than one-sixth of the entire population.

A Reuter dispatch from Paris says M. Millerand, the French Minister of War, has decided to send the 1914 class of troops into camp in order to give them the most practical and rapid instructions.

## Politicians Rewarded If they use Facsimile Letters, etc., in their Campaigns. DEEMS The Letter Man, 730 Olive.

## Russian Black Sea Fleet Cruising Off the Dardanelles



## GERMANS BELIEVE FRENCH ARMY HAS SHOT ITS BOLT

Members of General Staff Say  
Position of Kaiser's Soldiers  
Grows Stronger Daily.

ADMIT GREAT LOSSES

One Officer Writes the Men and  
Horses Are Worn Out and  
Night Brings Little Rest.

By Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 19, via Rotterdam and London.—Members of the general staff here, in private conversation have manifested absolute confidence in the outcome of the battle in France, as their own army is steadily growing stronger and the lines of communication have been adjusted to permit of a more efficient supply of provisions and ammunition, it having rather outrun its supply arrangements in the rapid advance on Paris.

The French army, according to the night bulletin, is showing signs of having shot its bolt and has fought itself to a standstill, being unable to fill its depleted ranks like the Germans. The Germans, according to last night's bulletin, are slowly but surely gaining ground in the center.

The headquarters announcements still give no definite information regarding the position of the battle line, contenting themselves with speaking of it generally as located between the Oise and Meuse rivers, but not mentioning what part of this large region the Germans occupy.

Lieut. Werner von Bausilien, one of the best-known German aviators, has been killed. He was mortally wounded while reconnoitering a hostile position on Sept. 4, but clinging to the steering gear until he and his observer had safely landed within the German lines. He then collapsed. As a result of the trip the observer was able to deliver a valuable report.

The well-known sculptor, Friedrich Franz Schmidt, captain of the Fourth Foot Guards, was killed in the battle near Chalons. Herman Wendel, the Socialist member of the Reichstag, who caused a sensation during the budget debate, by closing his speech with the words, "Long live France," has volunteered in the Frankfurter landsturm battalion and has seen service in Belgium.

He writes to the Socialist organ that he could not sit quietly before the fire while the whole nation was fighting for its existence. He said he wished during his service to work by word and deed for the cause of humanity, which was sadly neglected in war time.

## SERGEANT RIPS OFF HIS SHIELD, IS DISMISSED

A. J. Smith Refuses to Accept  
Board's Verdict Reducing  
Rank for Neglecting Report.  
Sergeant Andrew J. Smith, of the Laclede Avenue District, took his shield from his coat and threw it on the table before the Board of Police Commissioners at the conclusion of his trial yesterday evening. The Commissioners had voted to reduce him to the rank of a patrolman for having failed to make a necessary report.

"I won't accept that verdict," he said. The Commissioners then reconsidered their verdict and decided to dismiss Smith from the force. He was escorted from the room by Maj. McMullen and relieved of his police revolver. Smith failed to report that Patrolman Paul Walker shot at the foot of a negro saloon porter to make him flee. Walker was dropped from the force last week. Sergeant William R. Harrison, who also failed to report Walker's conduct, was fined 15 demerits.

John B. Mountjoy, a former Sergeant, was appointed to succeed Capt. Frederick Huseman as superintendent of horses and vehicle equipment. Patrolman Joseph Melves of the Annapolis Street District was dismissed from the force for unbecoming conduct. Turnkey John C. Bruce was fined \$5 for fighting with a street car conductor.

## BOY, 11, EATS MERCURY TABLETS, SERIOUSLY ILL

Truant, Recovering Consciousness,  
Says He Thought  
They Were Candy.

Adrian Hall, 11-year-old son of Mrs. Mary Hall of 317 Morgan street, is at the point of death from eating mercury tablets after having been whipped and sent to bed last night for playing truant at school.

Upon recovering consciousness this morning, he told his mother that he thought the tablets were candy. A physician worked over him all night to save his life.

Mrs. Hall learned yesterday that Adrian had not been to school. He was found four blocks from his home. A short time after he was sent to bed, Mrs. Hall heard groaning in the bathroom. The boy was unconscious, having eaten four of the tablets.

## PASTOR IN FAREWELL

The Rev. Copeland to Leave  
Cabanne Methodist.

The Rev. Theodore Copeland, pastor of Cabanne Methodist Church, Goodfellow and Barton avenues, will preach his farewell sermon tomorrow morning. The Rev. Mr. Copeland has received calls from cities in New Mexico, Florida and Arkansas, but he has not determined to which State he will move. The Rev. Mr. Copeland came to St. Louis eight years ago from New Orleans, where he was pastor of the Rayne Memorial Church.

The Post-Dispatch is the only evening newspaper in St. Louis that receives or publishes news gathered by the Associated Press.

## Beverly C. Stevens, at Clayton to Give Bond, With Mother-in-Law and Lawyers



Stevens is the man with the derby hat, to the right of the photograph, assisting his mother-in-law Mrs. Sarah A. Massey, who is seated in the car. On the left are Mrs. Massey's daughter and Charles M. Hay, another Stevens attorney.

## U. S. MAJOR AND NIECE RESCUED IN BATTLE TRACK

Girl Had Been Obligated to Water  
German's Horses and Live  
on Potatoes.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—Trying experiences befell Maj. Edwin Jacob Stevens, U. S. A., retired, and his niece, Miss Stevens, who were caught in the track of battle at a village called Vaumouise, about forty-five miles northeast of Paris.

Ambassador Herrick learned Thursday of the Major's situation and sent Lieut. Edwin St. John Grebel Jr., one of the young army officers now attached to the embassy, in an automobile to bring the Major and his niece to Paris.

Lieut. Grebel found the American, who is in his eightieth year, by the side of a road. The Major said the British troops had been in the village on Aug. 30 and 31, and the Germans from Sept. 1 to 10. There had been a good deal of shooting around his cottage.

He painted a small American flag on a piece of board, which he nailed to the cottage, and this was usually respected. Miss Stevens, however, was made to do all kinds of work for the German soldiers, such as serving them at table, making tea and watering their horses.

All their food was taken except potatoes, on which they lived several days. Some of the last Germans to pass, Maj. Stevens said, declared they had had almost nothing to eat for three days. He says he saw them eat raw potatoes and carrots.

As all means of communication with Paris had been cut, Maj. Stevens was unable to send word to Ambassador Herrick. Tears came into his eyes when he saw the automobile, on which was painted, "In the service of the Ambassador of the United States."

Within an hour he and his niece were on their way to Paris.

Maj. Stevens was born in Brooklyn, O., and distinguished himself in the Civil War. He was mentioned by Gen. Rosecrans for conspicuous gallantry in the battle of Chickamauga. His home recently has been in Paris.

Arrested for Carrying Pistol.

John Caldwell, 25 years old, of 405 Pine street was arrested last night for carrying a loaded revolver. He said he was on his way to East St. Louis to see a woman who had stolen a ring from him.

## B. C. STEVENS GIVES BOND, ESCAPES PUBLIC ARREST

He Speeds Away From Clayton in Auto While  
Bondsmen Attack Photographer and Reporter  
— Woman Charges Embezzlement.

Beverly C. Stevens of 5280 Washington boulevard, real estate man, charged with embezzlement, in a warrant issued yesterday at Clayton, was spared the ordeal of a public arrest by the county officials, who permitted him to accept service of the warrant and give bond in the directors' room of the Trust Company of St. Louis County.

Mrs. Bertha Hanpeter, 70 years old, the complaining witness, who charges Stevens with embezzling \$1500 from her, arrived at Prosecuting Attorney Lashly's office from her home in Kirkwood at 9 a. m. yesterday. Lashly told her to wait and went to Judge Wurdeman's court, where a divorce case in which he was acting for a private client was set for trial. Mrs. Hanpeter was kept waiting in Lashly's office until 12:10 o'clock.

Lashly, after a conference of three-quarters of an hour with his assistant, E. R. Chappell, decided to issue a warrant charging embezzlement. Mrs. Hanpeter signed the affidavit and it was turned over to Justice Werremeyer as the basis for a warrant which he was to draw.

At 1 o'clock Werremeyer denied to a Post-Dispatch reporter that he had issued a warrant. At 1:30 o'clock he said the warrant had been sent to the Sheriff's office. At the Sheriff's office it was denied that the warrant had been sent there. Werremeyer intimated to reporters that there would be "something doing" about 4:30 o'clock.

At that hour Werremeyer went to the office of the trust company. Reporters who followed him there discovered Stevens' automobile standing on Carondelet avenue beside the trust company building, around the corner from Central avenue.

Makes Bond in Banking Office. Presently Stevens came out of the trust company building, accompanied by Lashly, Chappell, Werremeyer and Peter C. Bruno, Constable of Central Township, and Stevens' attorneys and Sam Arky, a St. Louis professional bondman.

It was learned then that Stevens had surrendered in the office of the trust company, where Lashly and the other officials went to meet him, and the warrant had been read to him by Bruno, after which a bond of \$5000 was made with Arky and Stevens' mother-

## WILSON NOT TO ASK ALLIES FOR TERMS OF PEACE

President Believes Neutrality  
Does Not Permit Him to Press  
Any Power.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The informal peace movement, begun about a fortnight ago, was today at a standstill.

President Wilson had not forwarded to any American Ambassadors abroad the message received from Ambassador Gerard, giving the record of his conversation with the German Imperial Chancellor.

While Ambassador Gerard reported the Imperial Chancellor as having said that it was "up to" the United States to obtain a statement of peace terms from the allies, the President does not construe the informal suggestion as requesting the United States to undertake such a task. Until a specific request comes in a formal way, it is unlikely that the American Government will endeavor to sound the allies on peace terms.

None of the Ambassadors here, representing the allies or Germany or Austria, has been approached by the American Government as a result of Gerard's message. While well-informed observers thought the President had abandoned the idea of pressing the Powers for a statement of peace terms, it was considered possible that the question was merely being held in abeyance until the return of Secretary Bryan from a week-end in the country.

Not to Press Powers. The prevailing belief, however, was that the President had decided to wait a definite and spontaneous expression from some of the belligerents, believing that it would be inconsistent with American neutrality to press any one of them to make overtures to the other.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador, inquired by cable of Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, whether any proposal of peace was before the British Government. Sir Edward's reply was that Great Britain had received no proposal for peace, either direct or indirect, from Germany or Austria, and therefore had nothing to say on the subject.

The British Ambassador and Jules Jusserand, French Ambassador, were at the State Department yesterday, in conference with Counselor Robert Lansing, acting Secretary of State in Secretary Bryan's absence.

The French Ambassador made only casual inquiry as to the correctness of two newspaper reports, one giving a list of prerequisites and conditions under which Germany was supposed to have informed the United States of a willingness to make peace, and the other giving the substance of a conversation between Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, and the Imperial Chancellor. He learned that the latter report was correct, but made no comment. The Belgian Ambassador had also inquired about the reports.

## NO INDECISIVE PEACE WANTED

Leaders in British Government  
Say Teeth of Germany Must  
Be Drawn.

(Copyright, 1914, by Press Pub. Co.) LONDON, Sept. 19.—When the Post-Dispatch correspondent asked a Minister of high standing in the lobby of the House of Lords today, what he thought about peace suggestions, he replied: "One can see from the newspaper dispatches from your side that Americans are no more deceived by this intrigue than we are. It is positively childish to see the Germans professing a desire for peace, for they know well that the allies have made up their minds to prosecute this war until German militarism is smashed."

"The best answer to anyone who asks us if we are ready to discuss peace is supplied by the King's speech, just delivered, which says, 'We are fighting for a worthy purpose, and we shall not lay down our arms until that purpose has been achieved.'"

"Impudent Intrigues." "Great Britain is too gravely engaged now in work to obtain that purpose to be diverted by a moment by German intrigues as impudent and unconvincing as they are palpably dishonest. No one in this country has ever known such a complete unanimity of opinion among all classes and creeds that make up the British empire, or such unalterable fixity of purpose as now exists in the determination that we shall fight to our last man and the last shot to put an end to the military tyrannical which Kaiser has by this deliberate and unprovoked aggression, aimed to establish in Europe, and ultimately intended to treat to America."

"Great Britain has made up her mind to go through with the job to the end, supported by the knowledge that she and her allies have the whole civilized world behind them."

Lord Cromer says: "It is needless to warn our countrymen against paying heed to delusive offers of peace. There is a consensus of opinion that the military tyrannical of Prussianized Germany, for half a century has weighed like a nightmare on Europe, should be definitely overthrown before we can treat of peace. We must know with whom we have to deal."

Will Dynasty Endure? "Will the Hohenzollern dynasty survive the disaster which I firmly believe impending over Germany, and which, in spite of the wildest flights of official and professional mendacity, must eventually come to the German people? What will then be the attitude of their rulers with all the greater enthusiasm by reason of their misfortune, or will they, in a fit of justifiable wrath at the manner in which they have been deceived, effect a radical change in their system of government?"

"We must resolve effectively to draw the teeth of that country which for half a century has persistently proved

## London Papers' Stories of Long Battle on Aisne

Continued From Page One.

ally, under date of Sept. 18, wires: "The allies succeeded in crossing the line Sunday after a most desperate struggle. On the north bank the Germans were able to re-form their lines and obtained large reinforcements."

Columns Go to Death. "On Monday a second and greater battle opened all along the line. Details are scanty, but there is every indication that the struggle has been, if possible, more terrible and greater than the struggle on the banks of the Marne. Gen. von Kluck's defense demanded the allies' utmost strength and determination. Smashing attacks have been made and sustained in a manner that have heard narratives how columns went down again and again to the blinding death in the valley and how the men worked in this inferno.

"In the trenches, likewise, there are tales of heroism. A wounded private told me:

"We lay in the trench, my friend and I, and when the order to fire came, we shot and shot until our rifles burned up. Still they swarmed on towards us and then my friend received a bad wound. I turned to my work again, continuing to shoot slowly. Then I rose a little too high on my shoulder. Do you know what it is like to be wounded? A little sting pierced my arm like a hot wire, too sharp almost to be sore, and my rifle fell from me. I looked at my friend then, and he was dead."

Germans in Forest. The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail, describing the great battle, says: "The Germans have held their ground three days, their heaviest guns hidden in the woods, and the French artillery being driven home right into the heart of the woods."

"At night the Germans make counter attacks, but these have always been repulsed."

The stronghold of the German position is the height of Nogent l'Abbesse, three miles east of Rheims. There the Germans occupy the site of what used to be the forts of Rheims, and from there they are bombarding the town of Rheims, which was first shelled eight different places at 4 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon when I came down from the tower of the cathedral, from which I had been watching the fierce battle since morning."

"Ding-Dong" Fighting. "A comprehensive account of the five days' battle on the Aisne River, which he described as the fiercest in the western theater since the beginning of the war, was given by a French officer who arrived in Paris today.

"On the morning of the fourteenth, the officer said, 'the Germans called a halt, but by afternoon the battle had become general. All the next day the battle was of a ding-dong nature, the Germans evidently waiting reinforcements. During the night, however, they delivered a furious attack on the French line, but the British and French troops gallantly met the onslaught, repulsing the Germans no fewer than ten times, with fearful losses."

"The Germans still came on, however, seeking to pierce the French line. There had been nothing like it since the beginning of the campaign. The enemy hurled dense masses of troops at us, a supreme endeavor to check our forward movement, but when dawn came we still held the position, and even had gained ground slightly."

"The artillery duel was continued throughout the next day. The morning of the seventeenth again saw desperate fighting. This time we threw the Germans back some ten kilometers (seven miles), capturing 600 men and a lot of mitrailleuses."

HARRY: I'll be your sweetheart if you buy me a diamond ring at L. B. Hart, National Credit Jewelers, 308 N. Sixth st.

## Germans in French Uniforms Try to Blow Up Railway Bridge

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Dieppe correspondent of the Daily Mail has sent the following dispatch:

"On Friday a party of Germans made a daring attempt to blow up the railway bridge at Eisel, eight miles south of Rouen, and thus sever communication between Dieppe, Havre, Rouen and Paris."

"The members of the party were disguised in French officers' uniforms, taken from prisoners, and were provided with prisoners' identification papers. Their behavior, however, had excited suspicion. An attempt to stop them resulted in an exchange of revolver shots, three Germans being shot. The Germans got away, but afterward they were traced to the river bank near the bridge and captured before they were able to effect their purpose."

a menace to Europe, and whose main characteristic was rightly described by Mirabeau when he said: 'War is the natural industry of Prussia.' Further, when peace comes, we may abstain so far as possible from making any arrangements calculated to lay the seeds of future war."

It is stated quite positively in authoritative quarters here that England has had no suggestion of mediation from America. Also it is declared that the Foreign Office has no official knowledge of any American suggestions to Germany, such as have been reported in the press.

Allies Confident. In all quarters it is declared that this is not the time to discuss peace, the allies being perfectly confident of ultimate victory and thoroughly believe it necessary to crush Germany.

## RUSSIAN NEWS OF AUSTRIAN LOSSES CALLED FALSE

Ambassador Dumba Issues State-  
ment Telling of Recent Battles  
in Galicia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Dr. Konstantin Dumba, Austrian Ambassador to the United States, today issued the following statement:

"I am compelled to protest most emphatically against the false reports sent via London from Rome, Milan, Geneva, Copenhagen and St. Petersburg about the Austrian campaign in Russian Poland and Galicia. To quote some of these reports purporting to come from official sources:

"The Austrians lost since the battles of Lemberg 350,000 dead and wounded and 100,000 prisoners. I read this incredible lie at least 20 times. In big headlines, repeated even in the same paper several times. But we hear that immediately afterwards 'The Austrians succeeded in uniting and rallying for a body of 100,000 men. In the same paper several times. But we hear that immediately afterwards 'The Austrians succeeded in uniting and rallying for a body of 100,000 men, having lost 450,000 men, should be able immediately to rally for a new fight."

Loss of 200,000 Reported. "According to official (7) St. Petersburg news, the Austrians, while retreating and hotly pursued by Lemberg, had already lost about 200,000 men. (There was hardly anybody left to tell the tale.) The steel forts of the first-class fortress of Nichollawsk had been silenced and stormed with incredible bravery by the Russians. (In reality Nichollawsk is a small village with 80 inhabitants, where the Austrian troops had erected provisional field trenches.)

"The reports spoke of 500 Austrian field guns and 1000 heavy guns captured. (Nobody knows the whereabouts of these mythical 4000 heavy guns, as no Austrian fortress had been taken.) Then again, the backbone of the Austrian army in Galicia was utterly broken after the fall of Lemberg, it practically no longer existed, so that the dreaded Cossacks had the choice between a rush to Budapest to join hands with the Serbs and the announced onslaught to Berlin via Breslau."

"Some days later we hear from Vienna that the Austrian troops made a firm stand in Grodek, southwest of Lemberg, and after a five days' battle took 10,000 Russian prisoners and captured many guns."

St. Petersburg cables that the two Austrian Generals, Dankl and Auffenberg, are entrapped between the fortress of Przemyśl and Cracow and that the surrender is shortly expected (evidently by the reporter alone).

"What in reality happened is this: The Austro-Hungarian troops had from the beginning to wage in eastern Galicia a defensive war against great odds. After repeated engagements they fell back on their strong line of defense under the protection of the first-class fortress of Przemyśl. The advance of our northern and central army to Lublin and to the river Bug, although finally checked and repulsed, achieved its end to arrest the progress of a huge Russian army in the direction of Thorn and Breslau and to relieve the enormous pressure brought to bear by Rumenkampff's army on two or three German army corps left to defend Eastern Prussia. Here the Russian invasion recently resulted in defeat and disaster."

"As to the central Russian army, with the fortress of Brest-Litovsk to lean upon its onslaught on the Prussian provinces of Silesia and Posen is far from imminent, as the Polish territory on the left bank of the Vistula occupied by German troops must be first conquered. The only tangible result of the Russian victories announced to the world with the eloquence of mountebanks, is the occupation of Eastern Galicia, a flat, open country without any strategic position, which had to be given up to the enemy, as everybody knew in Austria."

41,000 Russians Captured. "The general staff of the dual monarchy, on the other hand, announced, as a result of four weeks' fighting, the capture of 41,000 Russian prisoners and of 30 guns, figures which prima facie belie the talk of truth."

"The news coming especially from Rome (often in the shape of fictitious cables from St. Petersburg), insist upon the outbreak of panic and prevalence of famine in Vienna. The news is absolutely false and of pure fiction. As to the panic, there is not the slightest reason for it and nobody is frightened by the reports of newspapersmen not allowed at the front. Conditions are normal in the Austrian capital, where the imperial opera opened on the first of September."

"As far as famine is concerned, I received private letters that most prices of the necessities of life, after a short rise, dropped to a normal level; but some of the foodstuffs like eggs and sugar became cheaper on account of the impossibility of their exportation."

Patriotism Inspires People. "Generally speaking the most patriotic spirit inspires the whole nation; the antagonism of classes and parties, the quarrels and jealousies of different nationalities disappeared as if by enchantment. The mobilization in Austria-Hungary, with the sole exception of some Serbian districts, took place amidst unbounded enthusiasm of the population."

The reserve men, even of classes not called in, mustered as much strength that in one case an infantry regiment could have taken the field with 15,000 men. All rumors or news of mutiny or the surrender of Slav regiments, of the shooting of Slav leaders, of the disaffection of the Socialists are slanderous inventions. The 500,000 Austrians and Hungarians will fight to the last for the existence of their country and for their beloved Emperor and King."

## Windows of Austrian War Office Reported Broken in a Riot

LONDON, Sept. 19. In a dispatch from Rome the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co. says advice have been received there from Vienna describing violent scenes said to have occurred last Thursday outside the Austrian Ministry of War. All the windows in this building were broken.

The Zeit, a Vienna newspaper, declares that the Holy Synod at Petrograd has proclaimed a religious war against Germany and Austria.

## Austria Lifeless Outside Capitals; Trade Paralyzed

Continued From Page One.

are chiefly women and occasionally old men. Women are performing the heaviest tasks even to the loading of freight cars.

The trains on most lines are running on restricted schedules and there are few passengers. Solitary soldiers guard the railroad stations, bridges and tunnels, but bodies of troops, even in small numbers, are seen rarely, all having gone to the front. Red Cross stations have been set up at the principal depots and stretchers are ready to receive the wounded.

The well-meant hospitality of the public in supplying traveling soldiers with delicacies has had an unfortunate effect on the peasant soldiers. Unaccustomed to such fare they consume it greedily and become very ill as a consequence. The question of caring for the unemployed is assuming serious proportions, especially in Vienna and Budapest. Many hundreds have been given work constructing fortifications along the Danube in the neighborhood of Vienna. Hundreds more have been sent from towns into the country to work in the fields.

Peasants Exploiting the State. The Austrian peasants are showing great ingenuity in exploiting the State. They refuse to pay wages to workers from the city and feed them miserably, for which they claim a dollar a day from the state for each worker. The Government declines, however, to yield to such exorbitant demands.

In Vienna funds are being raised privately to feed the unemployed, but the demands of the public are fast becoming intolerable since the cost of the unemployed, the city is crowded with Galician refugees.

Apart from a certain seriousness exhibited among thinking people, life in Vienna pursues much the same course as before the war. Cafes are filled and some of the theaters are open. The Imperial Court Opera and the Court Theater will be opened soon for performances four times a week, the actors having finally agreed to accept reduced salaries for four months.

Over half the street railway employees have been called into the army and as a consequence the service has been reduced. Nine hundred new men have been engaged, but some time must elapse before they will be competent to run the cars.

Policemen Join the Army. Many policemen also have rejoined the army, but the city is perfectly orderly. So far there have been no demonstrations against the citizens of hostile countries and there is no longer any necessity for guarding the British and French embassies.

Prices are not much above normal, although an advance which is reported in the wholesale prices of wheat, barley and rye must soon affect the cost of flour and bread. The price of petroleum is considerably higher. Many refineries have closed and boring operations have ceased. Exports of Galician oil to Germany have increased because American oil is no longer arriving in the usual quantities.

Great Results Obtained by using our Facsimile Letters, Mailing Lists, etc. DEEMS, The Letter Man, 720 Olive.

## German Governor Takes Steps Against Belgian Art Pillage

BERLIN, Sept. 19, by wireless via Sayville, L. I.—According to the Cologne Gazette, Japan sent a special commissioner to a German motor company during the first days of July to order 400 aeroplane motors to be delivered within the shortest limit of time. The order, however, was not carried out.

The German Governor of Belgium, Gen. von der Goltz, has appointed Privy Councillor Dr. D. von Falcke to decide upon ways and means to effect the protection of Belgian treasures of art against burglary and pillage. Dr. von Falcke is now making a tour of Louvain, Namur, Huy, Nivelles and Liege, accompanied by a Belgian art expert named Ortel, and will take whatever steps to this end that may be necessary.

It is announced here that three aeroplanes are again over Paris. The British Naval Commission has left Constantinople.

The Russian General, Potos, who ordered the shooting of all male inhabitants and the burning of all villages in East Prussia, has been tried by a German court-martial.

## "IF ADVERTISING WILL NOT SELL THAT REAL ESTATE, IT CAN'T BE SOLD."

Whether literally true or not, this assertion is measurably true. For good advertising always has found buyers for good real estate—is doing it today, and will do it tomorrow. Advertising does not make real estate valuable or desirable. It simply brings its value and desirability to the notice of prospective buyers. Can you afford to have the thousands of persons who consult the Post-Dispatch Big House, Home and Real Estate Directory miss your offer by not having it listed?



## PRESIDENT'S STAND INDICATES END OF G. O. P. FILIBUSTER

Red-Eyed Senators, After All Day and Night Session Hear That Chief Executive Favors Abandoning the \$53,000,000 River Bill Now Contested.

### NEW \$15,000,000 MEASURE PROPOSED

Desire for Economy Brings Compromise Suggestion While Burton Keeps on Talking and Threatens to Continue Sunday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The day and night fight on the river and harbor bill in the Senate showed signs of a break today with victory for the filibustering Republicans, who in the afternoon announced that President Wilson favored abandoning the bill and substituting a new resolution to appropriate \$15,000,000 to \$15,000,000 to continue only those projects under way. The original bill proposed \$53,000,000.

Officials said the President believed the bill should be abandoned because Government revenues, already falling because of the European war, must be supplemented by a war tax. The economy measure will extend all along the line and even increase in salaries will be abandoned.

Red-Eyed Senate Meets. It was a red-eyed, bedraggled Senate that sat in solemn silence and listened to interminable criticisms of the measure today. For the Senate was suffering from the effects of an all-night session.

Matching parliamentary strategy for strategy, Senator Burton, however, held the floor and spoke sometimes to an almost empty chamber and, whenever he could, to a full attendance, brought by a carefully engineered demand for a quorum.

Several times a roll call failed to bring enough Senators to do business and a band of deputy sergeants-at-arms, having writs of arrest, started out in expeditions to bring in the absent members.

Senator Lewis, the Democratic whip, was the first brought in. He was hurried from his bed at the Army and Navy Club by a deputy after the latter had threatened club attendants with arrest because of their alleged refusal to permit the Senator to be disturbed. Senator Smith of Maryland was found at a theater by the Sergeant-at-Arms and hurried to the chamber.

Senator Burton took the floor shortly before 5 o'clock last night after the Democrats had determined on a continuous session. Despite all efforts to dislodge him he continued to talk, and shortly after midnight the lack of a quorum caused the ordering of writs of arrest.

Spoke in Silencers. He had an hour and half of rest while the majority of the Senate was herded into the chamber, and then resumed, his voice a trifle husky, but still strong. The business soon wore off, and at 3 o'clock Senator Burton, who during his resting spell had discarded his frock coat for an alpaca house jacket and had donned bedroom slippers, was plodding up and down, pointing in hand, before a series of charts, which he had placed on the wall of the Senate Chamber.

Senator Astbury, who then occupied the chair, was forced to call Senator Williams of Mississippi to order for whistling "How Dry I Am" in the chamber. Senator Burton betook himself to a couch in the cloakroom to rest. Shortly after 6 o'clock today when Senator Burton had occupied the floor more than 12 hours, Senator Kenyon relieved him, and immediately succeeded in forcing a roll call on a point of no quorum.

Burton to Fight All Sunday. About 9 o'clock this morning a few Senators returned from their homes. A deputy sergeant-at-arms reported that the only absent Senator who had refused to obey the order for attendance was William Alden Smith of Michigan. When awakened, his home by the officer Senator Smith declared he would not respond because he had learned that a quorum was present and his presence was not imperative. On motion of Senator Simmons four additional assistant sergeants-at-arms were appointed and directed to again scour the city for Senators who had responded to calls during the night but had again disappeared.

Majority Leader Kern returned after a brief rest and Senator Luke Lea of Tennessee took up the task of presiding officer. Senator Burton, refreshed by one hour's sleep and some coffee and eggs, which he declared he had "to fight for" in the Senate restaurant, returned to the chamber. About the same time, Senator Smith arrived and made his peace with the sergeant-at-arms.

"Handicapped as we are we will fight on all day and all night and Sunday if necessary," said Senator Burton. "Senator Bristow is away. Senator Norris is sick. Senator Borah is not here. But I am still on my feet and I am going to keep up the struggle."

About noon Senator Norris limped into the chamber leaning on a cane. Senators Burton and Kenyon greeted him with open arms. The Nebraska Senator assured them his injured leg did not affect his voice and that he would help out in the fight.

Noon, however, the filibusters got a rest, consenting to let the majority take up the reading of the bill item by item with the understanding there would be no limitation on amendments. The Democratic Senators sought information on the President's position and declared they would meanwhile continue the fight for the bill.

## RESERVE BOARD APPROVES GOLD FUND OF \$100,000,000

Bankers Say Such Payments Will Greatly Aid Credit of United States—New York Syndicate Easily Raises Sum for City Debts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The bankers' plan for a \$100,000,000 gold fund to meet American obligations to Europe was approved today by the Federal Reserve Board.

The proposed fund will be in addition to the \$100,000,000 which the New York bankers syndicate will get together to meet the city's obligations abroad. It is thought \$25,000,000 will be asked for immediately, the board being confident that sum will be enough to meet all demands. Requests to subscribe will be sent to national banks all over the country and gold will be deposited in the Ottawa branch of the Bank of England.

Members of the board and bankers were agreed that while possibly only a small part of the fund will be actually needed or transferred to foreign creditors, the moral effect upon the business world will be marked.

They were in accord that the world should be given notice that the United States is able and willing to pay its obligations in gold. The effect not only in Europe but in the United States, in the opinion of those in the conference, may be decidedly good and probably will lead to a betterment in financial conditions.

About the only point of difference today between the bankers and the board was as to how the banks shall be asked to make their contributions. The bankers asked that the board apportion the amounts to be contributed. Members of the board pointed out, however, that it had no authority for such action, and merely could approve the bankers' plan. It was suggested that the bankers themselves make the apportionment but the matter was left undecided.

### Bankers' Syndicate Says Subscriptions Exceed Needed Sum.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The banking syndicate which undertook to finance New York City's debts in Europe by the flotation of a \$100,000,000 5 per cent note issue, running from one to three years, announced yesterday that subscriptions in excess of the amount required had been received. The offering will not be closed, however, until all prospective subscribers have been heard from.

The syndicate, it is understood, undertook the transaction and to carry it to its conclusion without any carry. Subscribers may, however, make a profit of about 2 per cent.

## CASHIER SAID TO BE \$6314 SHORT; WARRANT ASKED

Frank F. Lowry, Formerly With Condie-Neale Glass Co., Questioned by Police.

Frank F. Lowry of 347 Fairlawn avenue, Webster Groves, until recently cashier of the Condie-Neale Glass Co., 2509 North Broadway, was taken from the Merchants-Laclede Building to police headquarters today by detectives to be questioned about a shortage in his accounts of \$6314.15 alleged to have been discovered by accountants of Price, Waterhouse & Co., who have been examining his books since Sept. 1. A warrant has been asked for, charging him with embezzlement. The detectives acted at the request of Assistant Circuit Attorney Baer.

Almost half of the shortage, according to the accountants' report, is represented by overcharges for postage. In the 46 months that Lowry was cashier for the firm he is alleged to have credited himself with payments of \$2963.60 for postage in excess of the amount used for that purpose.

It was the increase in the firm's postage account that aroused suspicion and led to the investigation. President D. H. Condie noticed it and called attention to it of George R. Wendling Jr., resident vice-president of the P. Celity and Deposit Co. of Maryland, which was on Lowry's bond for \$5000. Wendling at once ordered an audit of the books. Lowry was relieved from his duties.

The accountants found that the average expenditure for stamps was \$45.12 a month during the three years prior to Lowry becoming cashier, while during the 46 months that Lowry was cashier it averaged \$33.30.

The accountants also found, their reports states, that there had been duplication of entries for payrolls, postage, traveling expenses, etc., not substantiated by vouchers or other evidence aggregating \$2506.10. The method, they say, was to juggle the accounts between the cash book and the register. The irregularities found in the books covered the period from April, 1913, to August 11, this year.

Lowry has been employed by the firm seven years. His salary was \$140 a month. He is 41 years old and has a wife and two children. His father is a clerkman at Little Rock, Ark.

He told the detectives that there was a shortage of about \$700 in his books, due to errors in the petty cash accounts. He declined to make a statement to reporters.

Woman Hurt in Auto Collision. Mrs. Irwin Nengleberg of 1877 Hodiamont avenue was cut on the head by flying glass when her husband's automobile collided with that of Albert Felsion of 732 North Eighth street, East St. Louis, at Cote Brillante and Semple avenues, about 6 o'clock last night. Felsion's mother, Mrs. Louis Felsion, and his brother, Harold Felsion, were in the machine with Mrs. Nengleberg. She was the only person injured.

Big Business. Always follows the use of our Facsimile Letters, Mailing Lists, etc. DEMS, The Letter Man, 729 Olive.

Advertise your property as though you believed its sale or rental to be important, by keeping it listed in the Big House, Home and Real Estate Directory.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets Regulate the Liver

is directed to the real cause and promptly removes the disease, relieves the pains and nervous symptoms and thereby brings comfort in the place of prolonged misery. It has been sold by druggists for over 40 years, in fluid form, at \$1.00 per bottle, giving general satisfaction. It can now be had in sugar coated tablet form, as modified by R. V. Pierce, M. D. Sold by all medicine dealers or trial box by mail on receipt of five in stamps. Every sick woman can consult us by letter, absolutely without charge. Write without fear or without fee, to Family of the Invalids' Hotel, Dr. V. M. PIERCE, President, 623 Main Street, Buffalo, New York.

## EASTERN RATE CASE REOPENED; HEARINGS OCT. 19

Commission's Decision Allows Roads Again to Press Petition for Increases.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today decided to reopen the Eastern advance rate case and will begin hearings here on Oct. 19. A formal order to that effect was prepared.

The decision of the commission follows the recent application of the railroads, which was made after President Wilson had received a committee of railway presidents at the White House. How far that conference may have prepared the way for a reopening of the case is not known. At the time the railway men asked the President to appeal to the country to treat the railroads in a spirit of co-operation and the President responded by sending a sympathetic letter to Chairman Frank Trumbull of the Chesapeake & Ohio.

The railroads also asked the commission to modify its recent decision granting increases west of Pittsburgh and denying all increases between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic seaboard. Under the law the commission cannot modify that order without hearings.

The decision to reopen the case brings the whole question up again and allows the railroads to press for the 5-per-cent increases throughout the territory east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers.

Tony Faust's Ladies' and Gentlemen's Upscale Dining Room will open Monday, Sept. 21. Gus Haenschel's Orchestra will furnish music during evening.

Live Lobsters and Oysters received daily by express.

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## ATTEMPT TO BRIBE CHARGED TO AIDS OF "BOSTON LIL"

Witnesses Tell of Being Approached by Alleged Brother and Son of Purse Snatcher.

Witnesses against Mrs. Lillian (Boston Lil) Kerwin, charged with purse snatching, told the police this morning how efforts had been made to bribe and coerce them. She had a preliminary hearing in Judge Clark's division of the Court of Criminal Correction yesterday and was held for the grand jury in the sum of \$300. Unable to furnish bail she was remanded to jail.

"Boston Lil," who is the wife of Robert Smalley, a jewelry demon-

strator, who aided in the arrest of the woman, said a rough-looking individual called on him and asked him how much money he would take to "duck." When Smalley refused to entertain the proposition the man told him to prepare for his funeral.

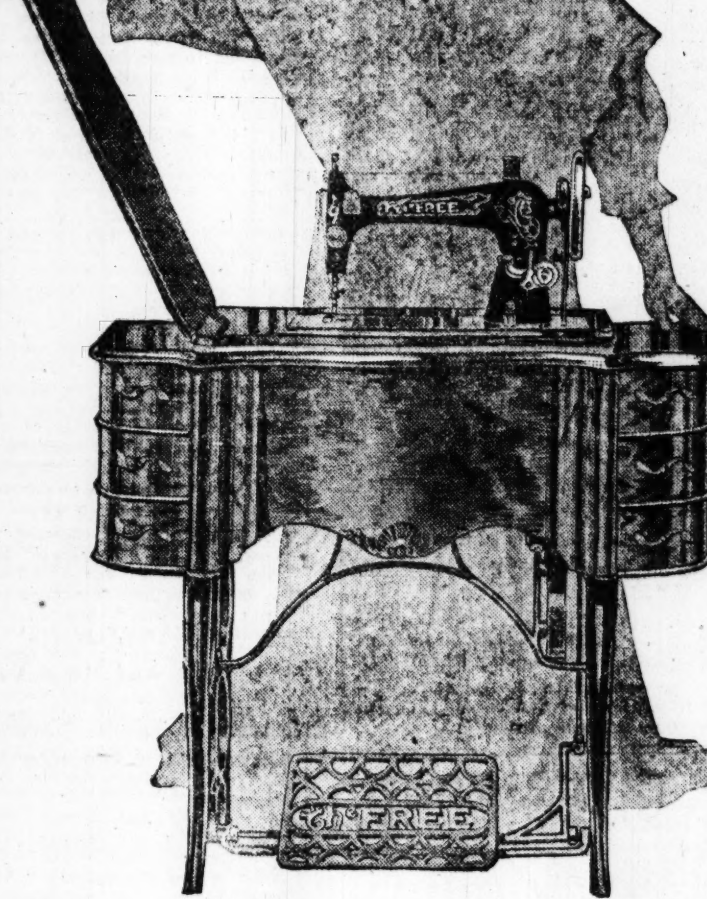
The police are trying to find the persons who interested themselves in "Boston Lil's" behalf and if successful will prosecute them for intimidating witnesses.

Money Order Offices on Warship. WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Money order branches of the postoffice among naval vessels will be established Oct. 1. Secretary Daniels announces arrangements for the service had been made with the Postoffice Department.

AUTO PARTY. Chicken Dinners a Specialty. Enjoy a delightful Sunday morning drive and an appetizing chicken breakfast at Madam De Foe's.

Batter Road, 1 mile north Glasgow Road, 2 miles south Olive Street Road. Phone, Long Distance, Chesterfield 2655.

# At Famous-Barr Co. Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday—Demonstration & Sale of "THE FREE" Sewing Machine



This demonstration has been especially arranged to inaugurate the second year in which we have handled the celebrated "FREE" Sewing Machine.

Our first year's experience has been exceedingly satisfactory—not only from a standpoint of sales but from the satisfaction derived from knowing that the unqualified endorsement which we gave "THE FREE" Sewing Machine in this paper a year ago as THE WORLD'S BEST SEWING MACHINE has been more than justified. In fact, the large number of "FREE" Sewing Machines we have sold during the past year, the great satisfaction they have given, the strong friends they have made us, enables us to repeat to you again with greater emphasis and force, the words of its inventor, Mr. William C. Free:

**"The Free" Sewing Machine is the Sewing Machine You Really & Truly Ought to Buy**

"The Free" is the machine that is talked about from coast to coast more than any other sewing machine.  
"The Free" is the machine that runs lighter than any other sewing machine.  
"The Free" is the machine that sews faster than any other sewing machine.  
"The Free" is the machine that has less vibration than any other sewing machine.  
"The Free" is the machine that will wear longer than any other sewing machine.  
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"The Free" is the machine that is more simple to operate than any other sewing machine.  
"The Free" is the machine that makes a more perfect stitch than any other sewing machine.

We have arranged with the factory to have with us for this demonstration the best demonstrator & lecturer & extend to you a most hearty invitation to meet him in our Sewing Machine Department & let him explain to you the thirty-two exclusive features & improvements that led us to endorse this Machine so strongly to you & the women of St. Louis. It is impossible for us to tell you with printer's ink just what a wonderful Sewing Machine "THE FREE" is—you must see to believe—and you must come to see.

This, "THE FREE" machine, is guaranteed for your lifetime; not only in the city of St. Louis, but all over the United States. It is also insured for five years against breaking in moving by freight or van, fire, tornado, lightning & water.

You will be agreeably surprised at the low price we will make you on "THE FREE" machine; not only that, but we place "THE FREE" within the reach of all by selling on our popular club plan, which gives you immediate possession of the machine purchased upon a small cash payment—balance . . . . . This demonstration & special sale will be held in our sewing machine section—Fifth Floor.

To make Monday a day of unusual activity in our Sewing Machine Section we offer the following Specials:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 3—\$45.00 New White Rotary Machines, latest model, \$30.00.                           | 4—\$40.00 Singer Sewing Machines, No. 66, round bobbin— |
| 6—\$50.00 New No. 66 Singer Sewing Machines, 7-drawer, \$35.00.                       | 3—\$35.00 Singer Machines, long shuttles—               |
| 1—\$75.00 No. 36 Cabinet Machine, latest model, \$45.00.                              | 4—\$40.00 White Sewing Machines, latest model—          |
| 2—\$45.00 Automatic Machines, best make, \$35.00.                                     | 4—\$30.00 Eldredge Machines, fancy wood work—           |
| Good sample Machines worth \$35 to \$45 for \$23.50.                                  | 1—\$40.00 Wheeler & Wilson Cabinet Machine—             |
| 12 Sewing Machines, drophead, new side tension, light running, golden oak stand, \$15 |   |

Choice  
**\$23.50**



**FREE**  
With Sewing Machine Purchases

This splendid Bamboo Sewing Chair free with every sewing machine purchased here Monday.

St. Louis Headquarters for Hall-Borchert Dress Forms Which are Offered on Our Club Plan.

**Famous-Barr Co.**  
ENTIRE BLOCK, OLIVE, LOCUST, SIXTH AND SEVENTH STS.  
Largest Distributors of Merchandise at We Give Eagle Stamps & Redeem Full Books for \$2 in Cash or \$2.50 in Merchandise—Few Restricted Articles Are Excepted.







## ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1907.

## POST-DISPATCH

Circulation

8 Months of 1914:

DAILY SUNDAY  
(Without Sunday) 176,462 314,229

Biggest West of the Mississippi

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Good Work of Lumbermen's Exchange.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
The writer was surprised to see in the Post-Dispatch an editorial on an article in the St. Louis Lumberman entitled, "Our Rate-Increasing Railroad," ending with a suggestion that the lumber interests of St. Louis needed a club with fighting spirit which would be the only thing that would bring helpful results.

The writer of the article in the St. Louis Lumberman and also the Post-Dispatch are no doubt not aware that there is a powerful interest working in behalf of the lumbermen of this city and guarding their interests in the matter of freight rates on lumber both to and from St. Louis. This, the St. Louis Lumbermen's Exchange, composed of the principal lumbermen of this city, who, through its Traffic Committee, are warring off every attempted burden which the railroads entering St. Louis attempt to place and making the railroads fight hard for every penny of advance in the lumber rates to St. Louis. In the last few years an advance of only 1 cent has been made in the lumber rates from the South-west to St. Louis. Previous to 1911 the South-western lumber published a rate to St. Louis from the Southwestern lumber producing territory of 18 cents and to East St. Louis a rate of 19 1/2 cents. In this year these carriers increased the rate to St. Louis to 20 cents and the rate to East St. Louis to 19 1/2 cents. In doing this these carriers placed St. Louis and East St. Louis on the same basis and also granted certain concessions in their absorption of switching in St. Louis. The main object in placing St. Louis and East St. Louis on the same basis was to prevent the fact that the traffic of some of the carriers moved into St. Louis via East St. Louis, thus placing East St. Louis intermediate to St. Louis with higher rate. The Lumbermen's Exchange of St. Louis contested this advance in the case known as "Lumbermen's Exchange of St. Louis vs. Anderson & Saline River Railroad et al," but the commission granted the carriers the continuance of these advanced rates. Since that time these carriers have not been able to obtain another advance to St. Louis in their lumber rates.

About two years ago these same carriers published increased hardwood lumber rates from this territory to St. Louis with a proposed effective date of Dec. 1, 1912. These advanced rates were immediately suspended by the Lumbermen's Exchange and are still under investigation by the commission under I. and S. Docket No. 184. The hearing in this investigation was held at the Jefferson Hotel during the week of June 1 to 6, and is said to be one of the hardest fought and most extensively attended hearings ever held before the commission. As stated above, although this advance was proposed two years ago the commission has not yet granted this increase and judging from the records in this case this increase will not be granted. The Lumbermen's Exchange has not overlooked the increase proposed for Oct. 1, but has filed protest with the commission for suspension of these tariffs and has received acknowledgment from the commission of the receipt of this protest.

The policy of the Traffic Committee of the Lumbermen's Exchange has always been to work in the interest of the St. Louis lumbermen without sounding any trumpets with a view of publicity; and in behalf of the Business Men's League we wish to say that that association has joined the Lumbermen's Exchange in their request for the suspension of these tariffs and stands ready to work shoulder to shoulder with the members of the Lumbermen's Exchange whenever a hearing in this case is called by the commission. The Lumbermen's Exchange likewise ready to work hand in hand with any association whether in St. Louis or other cities and we ask for no special advantages, realizing that the natural advantages of this city will always keep it in the lead in the lumber trade.

Other cities are realizing the wisdom of action of the St. Louis Lumbermen's Exchange in their association. We also note a statement in this article that the Post-Dispatch for a good many years has displayed its fighting spirit in behalf of the interest of St. Louis and if it is to continue to do this we would suggest that an intervening petition be made to the commission requesting the suspension of these tariffs and an investigation into the reasonableness of these proposed advanced rates.

The arm of the smotherer on the road of progress in the lumber trade of this city has been placed in the position of caution, but the St. Louis Lumbermen's Exchange is ready for a hard fight and instead of rising to a full stop the arm will drop back to the position of safety and give a clear track for the continuation of St. Louis as she is today and always has been, the leading lumber center of the world.

CHAS. B. EICHMAN.

## DAYLIGHT DIPLOMACY AND PEACE.

Diplomacy's prime function was to preserve peace, prevent war. Failing in that, it lost its excuse for being.

The old "Art of Lying" failed mankind in the crisis. It not only proved false to save, but in the great hour of need it facilitated destruction. The world-disaster to the innocent could not have happened except to a world deceived to the last minute by a system which concealed—an underground system able to hide not only its treacheries, but, for a time, its very blunders. In the dark hour of tension, bewildered and groping, it betrayed even Kings themselves. If the war came unexpected to the masses of people, it found equally unprepared some of the rulers who had relied upon diplomacy for the exclusive secrets of power and control of the mainprings of international conduct. The lie that destroyed thus at last destroyed itself.

Out of the necessities of nations to reckon with a world-forum a new diplomacy is born; daylight diplomacy as opposed to midnight chicanery. No sooner had war come than the contestants recognized a new force with which it would be wise to deal at once—publicity, a thousandfold hotter and fiercer than had ever beat upon European affairs, whether of peace or war. The great searchlight has already revealed the machinations of the old diplomacy which immediately preceded the war, and promises to penetrate the innermost secrets of thrones.

Attendant upon such extended and penetrating publicity is a growing power of opinion heretofore undreamed of, and to this we find Kings and Emperors openly addressing themselves. Chancellors, Prime Ministers, Ambassadors and even a Kaiser who formerly disdained appeals to the world's judgment are now discussing in the hearing of the whole world certain phases of the world problem.

Into this transoceanic discussion President Wilson has wisely introduced the topic of peace, the problem of peacemaking, at the earliest possible moment. Through informal and open exchanges something definite in the way of terms may be obtained as a working basis of negotiation. But, however remote may be the conclusion, the splendid result has already been attained of invoking world opinion and forcing Kings to discuss their ambitions and purposes in the presence of the masses, who will eventually decide their several fates—and the only power which can enforce world peace.

Under the conditions of publicity, the war is, however costly, a world-wide campaign of political education. It began with the publication of "The White Papers." It will ultimately reveal to each deluded people plunged into war with a factitious grievance against each other the truth that their real grievance is against their rulers. Daylight diplomacy is the most powerful agent now at work for democracy.

## CARSON CONQUERED.

Well, what do you think of old Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Ulster revolt, marrying a young woman prominently related to the Irish Nationalists?

We hope that the old boy will now get a real taste of Home Rule.

## SOME SIMPLE WAR ARITHMETIC.

The battle front is estimated at 150 miles. That means 792,000 feet. A line of men touching elbows, allowing two feet space to each man, which would extend 150 miles, would contain 396,000 men. There are 3,000,000 men engaged in the battle of the Aisne, according to the estimate of the Associated Press. This would mean seven, and nearly eight, lines of men extending the length of the 150-mile field if the men were standing elbow to elbow. It would mean seven lines of men extending from St. Louis to Sedalia, or to Keokuk, Iowa; or from Boston to Albany; New York to Newport; Indianapolis to Chicago, or Chicago to Springfield; from Cleveland to Buffalo; Cincinnati to Charleston, W. Va.; Trenton, N. J., to Washington, D. C. Or it would mean a single line of men touching elbows extending from St. Louis to Augusta, Me., or Leadville, Colo., or Daytona, Fla., or from Chicago to New Orleans; from Denver to Los Angeles; from Boston to Charleston, S. C., or from New York to Vineta, Ok. Rather a few when you stop to think of it.

## WATEROLOO WAITING FOR THE WORST.

As we understand its editorial attitude, the Globe-Democrat won't be entirely happy until a massacre of Americans, or some other dreadful event in Mexico, proves President Wilson made a mistake in ordering our troops home from Vera Cruz.

## THE MORTALITY TO OUR CAMELS.

When a time of normal quietude and repose has succeeded this present time of commotion and violence, we really must make an endeavor to ascertain the cause of the great mortality among the camels at our zoo.

No sooner do we get the Moolah family established in the content of domesticity at the park than the household circle is rudely broken by death. After a Mr. Moolah is taken from us, all public-spirited effort naturally is concentrated on the problem providing an adequate successor. But when that is triumphantly accomplished at no small cost in energy and money, then Mrs. Moolah up and dies.

Something is said about a poisonous weed getting into their hay. Baffled medical science, of course, is only taking refuge in its usual subterfuge of diagnoses that explain without throwing light on the mystery. What weed grows hereabouts that the seven stomachs of a camel would find unmanageable? Our own opinion is that our St. Louis summers are far too cold for these interesting animals, habituated to the scorching heats of the desert. We have noticed that it is always during or at the end of a summer that

death brings them merciful relief from the sufferings which the transfer to this cooler environment imposes.

It is expensive to keep up the camel representation at the zoo, but it is worth the money. St. Louis could have no better advertisement as a summer resort.

## LAX COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT.

We sympathize with the strong indignation expressed in Clayton today over the leniency shown Beverly C. Stevens by the St. Louis County officials, headed by Prosecuting Attorney Lashly. This has nothing to do with the question of Stevens' guilt or innocence.

Yesterday, instead of proceeding against Stevens in an orderly, vigorous way, the officials spent most of the day painstakingly adjusting the processes of the law to Mr. Stevens' convenience. Instead of allowing a warrant promptly to issue and arresting and taking into custody this man who is charged with embezzlement, the obliging officials, by careful prearrangement, received Mr. Stevens at a trust company, where the reading of the warrant and the arrangement of his bond, with sureties, were simultaneous.

Instead of bringing Mr. Stevens to the law, the officials brought the law to Mr. Stevens. Mrs. Hanpeter, the complaining witness, who is 70 years old, was kept waiting in Prosecutor Lashly's office from 9 o'clock in the morning until 12, before she was permitted to swear out the warrant. At 1 o'clock, Justice Werremeyer denied to a Post-Dispatch reporter that he had issued a warrant. At 1:30 he said the warrant had been sent to the Sheriff's office. At the Sheriff's office it was denied that the warrant had been sent there. But Justice Werremeyer intimated to reporters that there would be "something doing" about 4:30. At that hour the Justice went in person to the office of the trust company, where Mr. Stevens had preceded him in his automobile. There also had repaired Prosecutor Lashly, his assistant, Mr. Chappell, and Constable Bruno. There the precious formalities were arranged—an arrest de luxe.

There, we submit, was a spectacle and a travesty upon orderly progress of law which may well arouse the indignation of good citizens in the county and those in the city who have legitimate county interests.

Mr. Lashly promised to call a special grand jury if complaints against Stevens were sufficiently widespread. How widespread is the alarm with respect to Stevens is shown by the fact that 812 people have applied to the title companies of the county to examine their titles to property concerning which they have dealt with Stevens. Mr. Lashly, however, stated yesterday that he did not think he would call a special grand jury. He should think once more.

A special grand jury should be summoned immediately for thorough investigation of Stevens' general transactions. The whole case against Stevens must not be permitted to hinge upon his acquittal or conviction of the single charge of yesterday, respecting which the officials have gone so far out of their way to defer to the defendant's convenience and comfort. Unless Mr. Lashly and his official conferrers take prompt and vigorous action of their own motion, there should be a mass meeting of citizens to protest against their flagrant laxity and favoritism.

## ST. LOUIS' CHAMPS ELYSEES.

Approval by the Real Estate Exchange of the central parkway plan insures further important support for the project which is to give St. Louis a Champs Elysees running north of Market street from Twelfth street to Grand avenue.

The municipal authorities have promised that the details of the project will be ready to submit to the Municipal Assembly by Sept. 29. Prompt, speedy action in the matter would not only exemplify the expedition in city business made possible under the new charter, but would give employment at a comparatively early date for a large number of men. Many thousands of days' work will be required to tear down the old structures on the ground to be taken over for the parkway, to put the land in proper shape for the improvement, to pave the roadways and beautify the lawns. Should the war be prolonged this would provide employment at a time when employment may be needed.

On the general merit of the project St. Louisans have reached a favorable judgment. It will effect transformations that will be memorable. It should be carried forward with a dispatch and energy that will remove the reproach of the bridge.

The Austrian fortress of Przemysl is pronounced Pzhemisel. It is hoped the Russians will blow the lot out of the name.

## MR. WILSON'S SELF-RESTRAINT.

President Wilson was so careful not to offend that he did not join with the Kaiser in expressing regret over the destruction of Louvain and other devastations which the German commanders thought necessary as a punishment for sniping by Belgian civilians. Nor did he venture to add that there was sniping at Vera Cruz, but our officers did not burn the city nor execute squads of its citizens. There were no reprisals on account of the natural resentment and hostility of the invaded community. They tried to win the conquered by just and humane treatment.

The President resisted the temptations of a professor of history and political science. He has great self-restraint.

## NEUTRALIZING METCHNIKOFF EFFORT.

Having been born in 1845, Prof. Ilya Metchnikoff of the Pasteur Institute at Paris will complete his seventieth birthday during 1915. Elaborate plans for celebrating the interesting anniversary were being made, but were interrupted by the opening of the war. They should not, however, be permitted to be abandoned. On the contrary, they should be continued on a more ambitious scale.

By the time the birthday is reached, the world's appreciation of the eminent author of "The Prolongation of Life" will be vastly increased by the too successful effort which a number of other leaders of twentieth century thought will have made for shortening life.

Just now the general staff has thrown the Pasteur director into eclipse. But we need not doubt that the victories of the latter will be more substantial and memorable in the end.



JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

## JUST A MINUTE.

Written for the Post-Dispatch by Clark McAdams.



## SOCRATES ON THE OUTLOOK FOR PEACE.

Glaucou: Ah, Socrates! We were just wondering what you thought of the prospect for peace.

Socrates: That is easily answered; there isn't any such thing.

Polemarchus: It is too early, you mean.

Socrates: Certainly. Really, they have just begun to fight.

Glaucou: I thought it was almost over.

Socrates: Great Scott! Do you suppose either side would consent to call it a draw?

Glaucou: I thought so.

Socrates: It is too ridiculous, Glaucou. Here they have been getting ready for years. The time finally comes when they can fight. They get out every man they can muster, and unlimber every death-dealing device the ingenuity of man has been able to think of. Do you suppose they are going to quit before they try all of those things out?

Glaucou: Probably not.

Socrates: Take the Germans. They were unable to hold their own against the allied army before Paris; but that did not mean that they were whipped. They could fight on the defensive. They are doing it now.

Glaucou: Certainly.

Socrates: If they cannot hold their own there, they can retire upon their defenses at home.

Glaucou: Truly.

Socrates: It is so with all of them, Glaucou. You must know that it has been a long time since Europe had a good all-around scrap.

Glaucou: I know that.

Socrates: Very well. In the interval since then all those countries have devised a great many things with which to do one another up. You will recall that Gen. Sherman said the only war school is war itself.

Glaucou: Yes.

Socrates: None of the Powers know what its patent maneuvers and double-back-acting destroyers are worth until it has had a chance to give those things an actual trial.

Glaucou: Of course not.

Socrates: Good! It must, therefore, follow that the war will be a long war. It is going to take time to try everything out, and nobody is going to admit himself whipped until he has tried everything and found it useless.

Polemarchus: I see that.

Socrates: Nobody is going to think of quitting before that time.

Polemarchus: Not on your life.

Socrates: We may, indeed, reduce it to this simple equation: Long peace, long war; short peace, short war.

Polemarchus: Exactly.

Socrates: I knew you would say so. Now let us buy a newspaper and see if the Italians consider it safe to get in yet.

## PEACE PRAYERS IN EUROPE.

From "The Great Illusion," by Norman Angell.

When things moved so slowly, a generation or two sufficed to transform the mind of Europe on the religious side. Why should it be impossible to change that mind on the political side in a generation, or half a generation, when things move so much more quickly? Are men less disposed to change their political than their religious opinions? We all know that not to be the case. In every country in Europe we find political parties advocating, or at least acquiescing in, policies which they strenuously opposed 10 years ago. Does the evidence available go to show that the particular side of politics with which we are dealing is notably more impervious to change and development than the non-less within the reach and influence of our ideas?

## PROFIT IN A STRIKE.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

At last I've discovered someone who makes a snug profit out of a strike. It appears that one strike manager in Colorado received \$50 a day for nine weeks' work, which included salary and expenses. Another earned \$6 a day and an aged woman was paid at the rate of \$3 a day.

The figures are furnished by the operators, who claim to quote the records of the strikers' own organization. A United States Senator is paid a trifling over \$25 a day. Mayor Blankenship's salary is \$23 a day. Gov. Tener's pay exceeds somewhat \$27 as chief executive of this State.

After considering these figures I should say that if one must get into a strike, the place to be in is directing the men who strike. As a revenue producer he is the best of all possible men.

## THE VERY WORD A SHOCK.

Guy de Maupassant.

When I but consider the word war I feel a shock, as if one spoke to me of witchcraft, incantation, some dead and distant thing, abominable, monstrous, unnatural.

When we hear of cannibals we smile with pride and proclaim our superiority over those savages.

What are savages, real savages—those who fight to kill, merely to kill?

These youthful soldiers of the line speeding along yonder are destined to death, just as the flocks of sheep driven along the roads by a butcher. They are destined to fall on a plain, their heads cleaved by a stroke from a sword or their breast pierced by a bullet. And these are young men who could work, produce, be useful. Their fathers are old and poor; their mothers, who during 20 years have loved and worshipped them as mothers can worship, will learn in six months or perhaps a year that the son, the child, the big child, brought up with so much trouble, with so much money, with so much love, was thrown into a hole, like a dead dog, after his body, riddled by a bullet, had been trampled and crushed into pulp by the charge of cavalry. Why have they killed her boy, her noble boy, her only hope, her pride, her life?

She cannot tell. Yes, why?

## MEASURING WAR LOSS.

Harrington Emerson in Engineering Magazine.

The destruction of war is not nearly as great as it seems. If people do not produce, neither do they consume, and the man who may have been making and spending \$10,000 a day, comes down to the \$1 or even to the 10-cent level without particular detriment either to himself or to his similarly placed neighbors.

The total wealth of Germany is \$60,000,000,000, and even if the actual war wastes were \$3,000,000 a day, this in a whole year would amount to less than 1 per cent of the accumulated wealth of the Fatherland.

The average death rate in Germany is probably 20 per 1000, or 1,000,000 a year. 1,000,000 soldiers and you have only doubled for one year the normal outflow. In four years, if the normal rate were lessened from 20 per cent to 15 per cent, the loss would be numerically made up. The loss of life, the loss of time, the loss of property in a six months' war is after all insignificant compared to the great enduring life of the nation. Recuperation will be rapid.

## EX-PARTE PROFESSORS.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

In this "kulturrampf," or war between the superior German culture and the lack of culture in Russia, England and France, the professors are not all on one side. The first in the field, Muensterberg, Frobenius and Burgoyne, were enthusiastic for German culture and the salvation of the world from a tidal wave of Slavism. The first two are Germans and the third boasts of his intimacy with the Hohenzollern family. But Dr. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard, gives his voice against the present manifestation of German culture and Prof. Hale of the University of Chicago actually demands that the United States declare war on Germany for not playing the war game according to the rules.

## WIDOW.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Widow.—To compel neighbor to pay his part of division fence: The demand should be made in writing and served on the party interested. His agent or attorney, or left with some member of his family over ready to sue, at his usual place of abode; if the party notified fails to comply with the demand within the specified time, the party making the demand may, at his option, proceed to enforce the collection of one-half the value of such fence, or remove his fence without any other or further notice. (If parties fail to settle the matter, the Peace may order three disinterested householders to view the fence and fix its value. If parties fail to settle the fence can be removed without consent of all owners, except for public highway or unless the Peace for some reason gives six months' notice in writing.)

## HISCELLANEOUS.

N. A. H.—Lies, lies, lies.

H. L. B.—Try phoning him some.

HUGHES.—This column is distressed for space; cannot give more to law police who are eating in the Peace's "good stuff" is loathed or neglected by others. Many readers do not read this column at all.

## CURIOSITY.

Have nothing to do with the idiot who placed stamps on his letters. He is a fool. (One with so little brains should not be allowed to write letters.)

## ANSWERS TO QUERIES

DATE.

BOPEP.—V. W. Dowdow, artist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1858. OLD READER.—First English school in St. Louis was founded by Messrs. Hatchford and George Tompkins, 1830. First Board of School Trustees, 1831. Establishment of common schools, 1832. Ward public school opened July 2, 1832, stood a short distance south of Miller street, between Broadway and Third, first principal, James Ruggles.

UNANSWERED.—War with Mexico declared May 13, 1846; peace treaty, 1848. Texas having won independence of Mexico was admitted to the Union, but her western boundary was in dispute. Texas insisted that the Rio Grande was the boundary line. Mexico denied this, and declared that the boundary line was the Nueces River, about 100 miles east of the Rio Grande. President Polk ordered Gen. Taylor to take the disputed strip of land between the rivers. He did so. The Mexican Government ordered Gen. Taylor to leave. He refused, and the war began.

## HEALTH HINTS.

FREDA.—There is nothing harmful in facts people.

B. B.—Possibly your painful foot needs a slight arch support, which should be skillfully applied.

READER.—In the Chicago Tribune Dr. Austin says this is the New York method of cigars, is habit treatment.

1. Mouthwash.—Six ounces silver nitrate solution, one-eighth to one-fourth of 1 per cent (cost does not exceed 2 cents).

—Use as a mouth wash after each meal, not to exceed three days; then after breakfast only for not more than four days. Do not swallow any of the solution.

Gentian root.—Five cents' worth (not the powder) chewed and swallowed. Gentian root is slightly tonic and an aid to digestion. It may be used for several weeks without injury. Diet.—The diet for the first two weeks consists exclusively of fruit, well masticated, as of apples and milk. Whole wheat or rye bread, etc., may also be used. The moderate use of nuts, well masticated, is of value. At the close of each meal use fresh subacid fruits, such as peaches, pears, apples, pineapples, etc. Sweet milk, buttermilk, or malted milk may be used in place of coffee, tea, or cocoa.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

C. M. A.—Vanilla extract is better purchased ready to use, unless the real vanilla bean, which is from Mexico, can be had; then it is easy to cut one into inch bits—they are usually about 4 to 5 inches long—and put into a bottle holding 1/2 ounce; fill with well-beaten spirits, keep corked tightly, shaking occasionally, and in a month it will be strong enough to flavor with. Better than the extract is the "vanilla sugar."

To make this is easy also, provided the real "bean" can be secured. Cut up enough beans to weigh an ounce, using a pair of scissors; add an ounce of alcohol and macerate for 24 hours; add 2 ounces sugar of milk. Break 1/2 ounce of best rock candy by wrapping in a cloth and pounding with a mallet, and add; measure 2 pounds powdered sugar, beat grade, and add; macerate for 24 hours in a closely stoppered bottle. Less of this is required for flavoring than of the extract.

M. E.—Pears: Allow equal weights fruit and sugar; make syrup of the sugar, adding equal water to pound of fruit; boil and let heat through; take out and cool; put back and boil until done; a "pear" is ready to eat. When the sugar is added, the pear adds a pleasant flavor. For jelly, boil pears, then strain and boil twice, adding sugar after. Make a weak lemon's pear recipe: The pears should be very fresh. Wash and put into boiling water for a minute. Remove and put into cold water. Next put the fruit into a prepared jar, and add sugar. Put in a half pound sugar for every pound of fruit; water to dissolve. Now cook for 10 minutes. Boil syrup down to half its original quantity. Put syrup and pears into jars and add sugar. Seal with hot.

LALIE.—First cousins may marry in Kansas.

MISSOURI.—Phone License Collector, city hall phone.

S. X. S.—Same selling license is required for peddling.

X-RAY.—(Supplemental). Roan gen was born in Lennep, Prussia, 1844.

NANCY.—To become telephone operator apply to office of either telephone company.

READER.—See prosecuting attorney Henry Murray for "warrant" for husband who will not support a wife.

R. C.—Phone License Collector, city hall phone, and a Government Engineer. Food office, old postoffice, Third and Olive.

BROKEN-HEARTED WIFE.—Though a wife "dies" for her husband 40 years he may borrow money on his business without her consent.

HARBOR.—To follow the occupation of harbor in Missouri cities of 500 or more population, one must have certificate of registration from Board of Examiners.

R. D.—Katakes of persons where heirs or representatives of estates are heriting are found or fail to claim, or receive the same, each to the State. Write State Auditor of Missouri, St. Louis, to have in view; however, you do not think he will take the trouble to send you.

E. N.—Husband making a will in favor of his wife, and she dies before him at his death, the wife's estate is her relatives (the having no children or descendants of any deceased child) regardless of his surviving or not surviving. In other words, his estate passes as though he died without one.

G. T.—If you require no cash surrender value to be paid the insured unless a provided in policy contract, in even of death, the policy



## Bunco Bait

The Over-Zealous Revivalist Inspired It, the Sympathetic Congregation Furnished It, and the False Prodigious Grabbed It and Fleed.

By JAMES FRANCIS DWYER.

MORE than 10,000 men, whose lives lost their savor through the attainment of something which they had pursued for years, have pointed out that the joy of pursuit is a thousand times greater than that of possession. Preacher Zinkiefoot recognized this when a black head rose from the mosaic of white faces in response to his call of "Henry Hutton." Zinkiefoot suddenly discovered that he didn't want Hutton—he only wanted to lead him.

His hunt for Hutton had commenced in a peculiar manner. Five years before, while addressing a revivalist meeting at Decatur, Tenn., a white-haired woman had asked the preacher to call the name of her wandering son at every meeting he addressed. Zinkiefoot promised. Quite unconsciously the woman had provided him with a trump act for his oratorical turn.

For the first few weeks after the duty had been put upon him, he told the story in as few words as possible, and called the name of the prodigal in a matter-of-fact way.

Then the dramatic possibilities of the incident stirred him. He realized that he had a gem in his repertoire. He put in subtle touches. He braced the story with little pillars of pathos. With vivid oratorical flashes he pictured the waiting mother, and flung upon the minds of his audiences a picture of the storm-tossed prodigal for whose return she waited. It was a unique turn.

The telling of the incident and the solemn calling of the name, tore the crust off the little pools of sentiment in the hearts of his male listeners, and threw the women into hysterics. It was a grand climax to his orations. It left the crowds gasping, hoping, praying, and feeling mighty well disposed towards Zinkiefoot, the unpaid scout of the white-haired mother of Decatur.

AND after five years of uninterrupted possession of this act he had adapted and brought to perfection, the preacher saw it suddenly torn away from him, and the nightly kudos lost forever. No wonder the uprising of the black head chilled him. A hate for the stranger surged up within him. Instinctively he knew that there was the long lost Hutton, and he knew that the white-haired mother's story was gone forever.

The black-headed man appeared at Zinkiefoot's meeting, and it was the moment for the "Henry Hutton."

He advanced to the edge of the platform and waited till the smallest whispers had been choked by the silence.

"Friends," he cried, "some years ago when speaking at Decatur, Tenn., a white-haired mother asked me to call the name of her wandering son at every meeting I addressed. She, poor woman, filled with maternal love—hungry mother's love, stored and gathered through the years, ready to be lavished upon the prodigal, thought that he might be guided to one of my meetings to hear my message. I promised her, and I have kept my promise. Night after night, year after year, over the broad breast of the Union, I have called his name. Listening, waiting, hoping all ways to hear the answering voice that will bring joy to the heart of the little white-haired woman in far-off Tennessee."

The sound of suppressed sobs came from the audience, and Zinkiefoot swept up the dizzy heights of oratory he had built up before reaching the climax. The mother at Decatur, shone out like a snow-headed angel, and tears dripped upon the ground as she thrilled his hearers with the story of her love and devotion. At last he straightened himself and called the name of the prodigal.

"Henry Hutton!" The call went ringing through the night, and the listeners held their breath. "Henry Hutton! Henry!"

ZINKIEFOOT's voice seemed to fall into a bottomless chasm as a black head rose in the center of the crowd. The head had the same effect upon him as a blow from a clagger.

"I'm Henry Hutton," said the man standing.

He was Henry Hutton, the man standing.

He was Henry Hutton, the man standing.

He was Henry Hutton, the man standing.

He was Henry Hutton, the man standing.

He was Henry Hutton, the man standing.

He was Henry Hutton, the man standing.

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He was Henry Hutton, the man standing.

## The Ragged Wanderer

Receives \$33

When silence was at last restored, the wanderer was stammering his thanks for the \$33 that had been stuffed into the pockets of his ragged clothes. Then Zinkiefoot sobbed again, and after carrying the stranger to a hotel, the inhabitants went home, still sobbing as their imaginations pictured the meeting in far-off Tennessee.

At daybreak next morning Preacher Zinkiefoot started the lodgers at the hotel by banging heavily at the front entrance, and when the annoyed landlord admitted him, he yelled loudly for the prodigal.

"Left by the 3 o'clock mail," snapped the proprietor. "Real anxious to see his old woman again."

Zinkiefoot clung to the door. "Read—read that," he gasped. The landlord took the sheet of yellow paper and read aloud:

Zinkiefoot, Weehawville, Tenn. Henry Hutton returned two years ago. Mother dead nine months. Your man evidently a fraud.

CHIEF OF POLICE, DECATUR.

The landlord stared at the distressed preacher. "If I was you," he said solemnly, "I wouldn't show that to the crowd. They'll lynch you for putting the bait on the hook so that bunco guy could land them."

But Zinkiefoot didn't hear the advice. He had fainted.

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Mr. Fox and Mr. Wolf

By Mrs. F. A. Walker.

ONE day Mr. Fox sat by the door of his cave thinking how good his supper of tender goose he had caught the night before would taste, when he saw Mr. Wolf coming over the hill.

"I believe I will ask him to supper tonight," he said. "I have plenty and to spare, and it will be nice to have company."

"Mr. Wolf," he called, running to the bottom of the hill. "Come and have supper with me. I have a splendid, fat hen and a goose."

"The doctor has told me not to eat anything but young lambs," replied Mr. Wolf. "but I cannot refuse your charming company, so I will be on hand."

Mr. Fox was so flattered by what Mr. Wolf had said that he wished he had a nice lamb for his guest, so he stole out after dark and went to the nearest farm to try and find one.

He nearly got caught, but he brought back the lamb, and when Mr. Wolf arrived he placed it before him.

Mr. Wolf ate the lamb and finished the goose before he stopped to speak a word to his host.

"You certainly set a fine table," he said at last, "and now if you do not mind I will take a nap, for I feel sleepy enough after so heavy a meal."

So saying, he laid himself down in Mr. Fox's particular corner and went to sleep, leaving Mr. Fox to finish his supper alone.

"He is a greedy fellow," he said, as he looked at Mr. Wolf sleeping in his warm bed. "he ate all the goose, besides his lamb, and I only had the hen. I wonder if he is going to stay all night."

MR. WOLF did stay all night, and he stayed to breakfast the next morning, too, and ate the last morsel of food that Mr. Fox had in the house.

"He'll surely go for dinner," thought Mr. Fox, but when dinner time came Mr. Wolf was still there. "What have you got for my dinner?" he asked.

"You ate all I had for your breakfast," replied Mr. Fox.

"Well, go out and get me something, then," said Mr. Wolf, looking very hard at Mr. Fox.

Of course, he was larger than Mr. Fox, and Mr. Fox did not dare disobey. At last Mr. Wolf had been there three days, and had made Mr. Fox bring him lamb and pigs at the risk of Mr. Fox's life. Mr. Fox began to use his wits, and you know that he is a sly fellow full of ideas when he needs them.

"I know where there is plenty of meat to be had," said Mr. Fox one morning. "It is stored in the cellar of the farmhouse over the hill, but I am so small I can carry but one piece at a time. Now, if you wish to come with me we can bring away more and then you can eat all you want while you are there."

THIS plan suited Mr. Wolf, as he had never had all he wanted to eat at one time in his life.

When they reached the cellar Mr. Wolf fell upon the meat and ate and ate, but Mr. Fox kept a sharp lookout that no one was coming and he ate very little.

Dr. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Oriental Cream OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER

A Finishing Touch To any dish and a keen appetizer for every meal.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE An indispensable relish for all Sea Foods and Chafing Dish Cookings. Sold by Grocers Everywhere.

## Readin', and Writin', and 'Rithmetick

Drawn for the Post-Dispatch By Eleanor Schorer



## Parental Control

WE are living in a flabby age. Whether the policy of reticence on sex subjects, which came down to us from our Puritan ancestors, was wise or not, it was part of a code of family discipline, the abandonment of which has not made for the strengthening of the race.

The change is in part due to our great prosperity and the increase in material comfort and the desire to avoid annoyance and disagreeable duties which a life of ease and pleasure greatly intensifies. But this is not the only cause. Another is the spreading of the idea among our youth that our fathers and mothers did not know a great deal; that the young men and women of the present day know more than they knew. There is a skepticism as to the wisdom of social, governmental and religious ideas that were accepted in previous generations, and a flippant disregard of authority based on experience and the lessons of the past.

THIS feeling has been promoted in the coming generation by the wild nostrums proposed for regeneration and the bringing about of the millennium, by the muckraking of leaders of public opinion in the present and past generations, tending not only to weaken the forces of law and order, but also to sap parental control.

The theory that legislation can accomplish everything in the elevation of man will have, in the course of the next decade, a great many jolts which will reveal to the people the mistakes they have made and are likely to make in following any such view. The disposition of one part of a people legislatively to regulate the life of others and to make others good, will be greatly moderated in the lesson of their failure. But it is exceedingly important that in the present atmosphere of millennium-giving reforms, we should take steps which it will be difficult to retract, or the evil of which it will take a long, long time to cure.—Former President Taft in Mothers' Magazine.

## Mr. Fox and Mr. Wolf

Sandman Story of Just How Things Always End When One Is Rude, Selfish and a Glutton.

By Mrs. F. A. Walker.

ONE day Mr. Fox sat by the door of his cave thinking how good his supper of tender goose he had caught the night before would taste, when he saw Mr. Wolf coming over the hill.

"I believe I will ask him to supper tonight," he said. "I have plenty and to spare, and it will be nice to have company."

"Mr. Wolf," he called, running to the bottom of the hill. "Come and have supper with me. I have a splendid, fat hen and a goose."

"The doctor has told me not to eat anything but young lambs," replied Mr. Wolf. "but I cannot refuse your charming company, so I will be on hand."

Mr. Fox was so flattered by what Mr. Wolf had said that he wished he had a nice lamb for his guest, so he stole out after dark and went to the nearest farm to try and find one.

He nearly got caught, but he brought back the lamb, and when Mr. Wolf arrived he placed it before him.

Mr. Wolf ate the lamb and finished the goose before he stopped to speak a word to his host.

"You certainly set a fine table," he said at last, "and now if you do not mind I will take a nap, for I feel sleepy enough after so heavy a meal."

So saying, he laid himself down in Mr. Fox's particular corner and went to sleep, leaving Mr. Fox to finish his supper alone.

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## CHAPTERS FROM A WOMAN'S LIFE

By Dale Drummond.

## CHAPTER LXXX.

MR. FLAM told Jack to go whenever he wished, that he had thought he needed a vacation for some time.

"But I can't go just now, Sue," he told me. "I lost a thousand dollars yesterday, and I have taken on some stock again today to try and make up the loss."

"You lost?" I exclaimed, annoyed, as always. "Who told you to buy?"

"Senator Crispin." "But you promised to tell me when you had any information on the market!"

"I know," he interrupted wearily, "but I did not see the Senator until after the market opened."

"Who told you to go in today? And what have you bought?" I asked, glad that he had not told me of yesterday's tip, as I should have certainly told Mildred and they would have lost also, but determined not to let him know I was pleased, fearing he would not tell me some other time.

"Oh, Cosgrove told me to buy some Tank Line stock for a flyer. I thought perhaps I could make up the thousand."

"You probably will and more, too, if he told you. I think when Senator Crispin tells you wrong he should make up your loss!" I grumbled with woman's inconsistency.

"Thank you, Sue!" Mildred replied when I called her up and told her Jack was going to buy Tank Line. "I had begun to think I was never to hear from you again."

"This is the first thing Jack has told me about!" I returned hotly, angered by her tone.

"Well, you needn't get mad about it. But don't forget your promise!"

"No danger of that," I retorted, "but I should, I am sure you will remind me!"

"Whatever's the matter, Sue? Do you want to quarrel with me?"

"No, indeed," I replied, fearing I had gone too far. "I'm tired, and just a little cross, too. I guess."

"All right, I'll forgive you! But don't do it again!" and she laughingly called at me and rang off.

"Mildred's Manner Changes."

HAD noticed a decided change in Mildred's manner of late. She often appeared impatient, and could not brook any disagreement. I had

heard, and Mr. Fox jumped toward the hole through which he entered the cellar, and was soon outside, but Mr. Wolf had eaten so much that he could not jump up to the hole and he fell, rolling over on his back.

By this time the farmer and his men had come into the cellar, and soon Mr. Wolf was no more.

"That has taught me a lesson I will not soon forget," said Mr. Fox, on the way home. "The next time I invite a guest to my home I'll be sure he is not a glutton, and will appreciate a good supper without imposing upon my generosity."

Copyright by the McClure Newspaper. ANOTHER SANDMAN STORY WILL BE PUBLISHED MONDAY.

## THE ROAD TO PROMOTION

## The "Interest Bearer."

THE man around whom this story is written is at present junior member of the firm with which he started as a "12-a-week office clerk" 15 years ago. In his story there is no spectacular "jumping" from a low post to a high one. It is just the story of a young man who had the unique idea that he represented invested capital and set about gradually raising the rate of interest and adding to the "capital."

This young man was ambitious. He wanted, naturally, to increase his earning power. And this is the idea he figured out.

"I'm drawing \$12 a week. That is the equivalent of interest, at 4 per cent, on \$15,000. In other words, I represent to the firm an investment of \$15,000."

"Now, in order to be really a good

investment I must yield more than 4 per cent interest. At 4 per cent my connection here is merely justified. To really be a source of profit to the firm I must yield 6 per cent, or even more, on that same investment of \$15,000.

"In order to get a 'raise' I must represent a bigger investment. If I am raised to \$20 a week then I am, to the firm, an investment of \$30,000. Then I must again make my rate of interest yield greater than the 4 per cent, \$20 a week represents.

"And so I must earn each raise by raising my capitalization and justify each raise by increasing each time the rate of interest."

Unique idea, wasn't it? But, as a matter of fact, the young man hit the nail on the head. Not only that, but, as his rise proves, he "drove it home."

nothing was more. Why, we couldn't possibly live on his salary. It was ridiculous to suggest such a thing. But I gave no answer, making an excuse to leave the room. I was determined that mother should know no more of my affairs than was necessary.

I, too, was AFRAID! Afraid she might make Jack see things as she did. (To Be Continued.)

The new Chicago directory is soon to appear. The Johnsons are found to be in excess of all other names. The name Johnson appears 2629 times, a gain of 596 in six years. There are 8336 Smiths, 6435 Andersons, 3500 Millers and 2463 Browns.

If you save a penny here and a penny there, you'll be surprised how soon you'll have a nice little sum of money.

Fels-Naptha Soap helps you save the pennies—and the dollars too.

If you use Fels-Naptha you won't need extra help with the weekly wash, nor at housecleaning time. You won't have to pay doctor's bills, either, because Fels-Naptha does the hard part of your work for you.

It works best in cool or lukewarm water. Just soap your clothes with Fels-Naptha and put them to soak for 30 minutes—your washing will be half done for you—all you need do is rub lightly, rinse and hang out.



You Can't Surprise Anty Drudge About Fels-Naptha

Mrs. Goodwife—"Anty Drudge, just see how fine Fred's white flannel trousers look! He got some axle grease on them, and was going to send them to the cleaners. But I thought I'd try Fels-Naptha first—and they are as good as new."

Anty Drudge—"Why, of course! Fels-Naptha isn't just for washing clothes and cleaning floors. I'm glad you've found out how useful and saving it is."



Follow the directions on the Red and Green Wrappers.

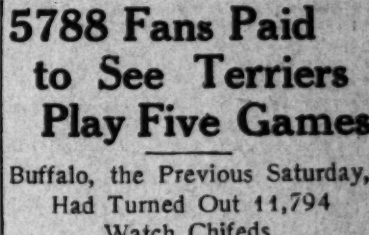
SOLE & CO., PHILADELPHIA

ANDY LEW INTERNATH Next Week



**MR. SHORT SPORT:** Lunk Hedd can see himself getting left, if he admits Shorty's right.

*By Jean Knott*



**From a Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.**  
BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Fielder Jones and his St. Louis Federalists left Buffalo last night for Pittsburgh, where

his afternoon. The Terriers were none too enthusiastic over their showing here, yesterday's 3-1 defeat being the fifth straight to the Beane feds.

Although the St. Louis series was a very successful one for Buffalo in the percentage column, it was not very profitable from a financial viewpoint. The St. Louis team opened its series here on Monday, and the first game, a 1-0 victory for the Terriers, started a crucial series with the Redches. The first game of the first series, what's more, the Internationals opened with a double-header. On that day, the Terriers played the first game, a crowd of 523 paid. They fared a bit better on Tuesday, with 851; and on Wednesday, the attendance increased to 1,051. The attendance on Thursday totaled 1677, while yesterday's game, the last of the season for the Terriers in their last game of the season,

series.  
Buffalo's last Saturday the Buffalo Federal  
and Chicago Federals drew 11-  
7, 54 to a double-header.

### Jones Ones Out Alibis.

Fliedjer Jones made no excuses for  
his team's showing in the five-game  
series here, but couldn't see how the  
Buffeds got to his best pitchers and  
why they did. For a time in yester-  
day's game it looked as if Dave Dav-  
enport would put over a victory, but  
an eighth inning rally by the locals  
netted three runs, the Terriers get-  
ting out the hits and one run off  
Fred Anderson.

### Tennis Champion Loses to Church in Varsity Final


**PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.**—Norris Williams, national tennis champion, member of the Davis cup team and man who downed the world's champion Maurice McLaughlin, succumbed to a Philadelphia college man, George Church, here yesterday, in the final of the intercollegiate tennis tournament at the courts of the Merion Cricket club.

Williams was off his form. While Church was at his top speed, Williams won but set, scores: 7-4, 9-7, 4-6, 7-5.

**Collins Is Champ Run-Getter.**

Eddie Collins who, McGraw thinks, is the most valuable ball player on earth, is dominating the run-getting game this season. He already has scored 112 times in 100 games. McGraw says he is "the big league leader that there's no race. It has continued to be the same since the first year of the year's mark when he scored 125 runs in 100 games. McGraw says he then with his 120 runs in 100 games.

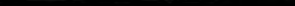
First, called 126 times.



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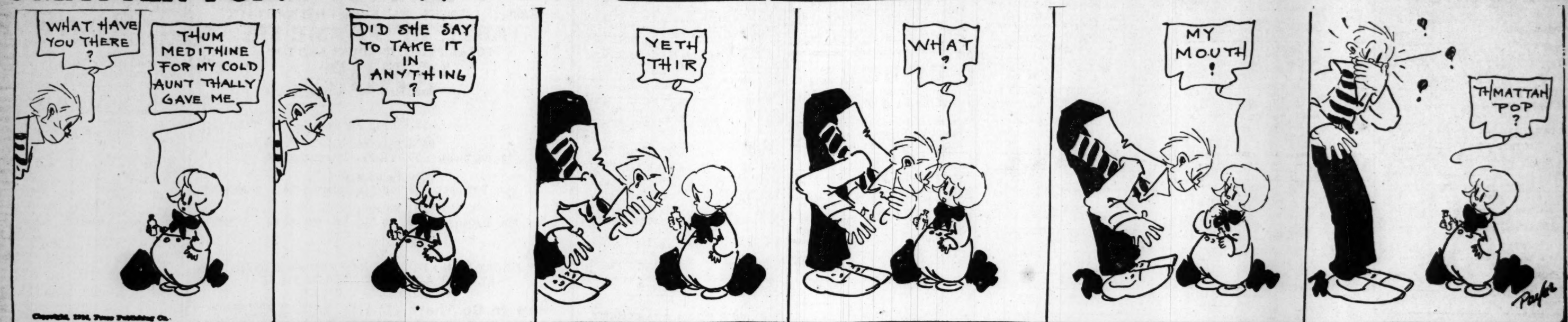








# S'MATTER POP?



Drawn for the Post-Dispatch  
By C. M. PAYNE.

# The Jarr Family

By ROY L. MCCARDELL

Mr. Dinkston Shows Up Again, as Poor as Ever.

WHERE was Michael Angelo Dinkston? A general alarm for the famous literary ragsabon, king of the tango and heavyweight champion of the English language, might have been sent out, only generally no one was alarmed.

Neither was Mr. Jarr surprised when he met the elusive Mr. Dinkston, as he dropped off a street car.

"Mr. Dinkston consulted his wrist watch (yes, his wrist watch) and remarked:

"How fortunate I have no other engagement and can accept your invitation to dine."

"But I didn't invite you to dine!" blurted Mr. Jarr. "In fact, Dinkston, I couldn't invite you if I wished to. We had an alarm of fire at our house and, although there was no fire, the damage by water and fire-axes was so great that our apartment isn't habitable. The family is visiting round. I'm stopping at the Ranglees. Mrs. Jarr is the guest of Mrs. Mudridge-Smith and the children are being taken care of by old Mrs. Dusenberry, pending our getting a new flat and new furniture and new clothes out of the insurance money."

"Your words affect me greatly," said Mr. Dinkston. "If there is anything I can do?"

"Oh, everything is all right," replied Mr. Jarr. "But thank you, all the same, old man."

"But, hold!" cried Mr. Dinkston. "I insist on assisting you in your hour of need! Here!"

And he hurriedly searched his pockets, but aside from a partially completed moving picture play, some sonnets written in lead pencil and a street car transfer of the day before, Mr. Dinkston brought nothing of value to light.

"You can have the transfer," he said. "I wouldn't deprive you of it," said Mr. Jarr. "No, no, old man, I don't need it!"

"But your distressed story of the ruin of your house and penance, the destruction of your household goods and gods, grieves me beyond expression!" remarked Mr. Dinkston. "Come, you must let me make some personal sacrifice. Here! My wrist watch!"

And Mr. Dinkston began working at the leather handstrap to remove the time he had on hand without undoing the buckle. His performance was much after the method of the noted Mr. Henshaw, to whom letters are as feathers, for, watching him endeavoring to remove the wrist watch without unbuckling the strap caused a crowd to collect.

"Hi, Slim! The chunky rummy has caught the slim gink wearing his wrist watch and is making him let go of it!" cried the plumber's apprentice to a fellow worker who was just emerging from an alleyway.

"I don't want your watch!" cried Mr. Jarr, seizing the writing philosopher by the lapel. "Come, I'm sorry I've got to leave you!"

"But you mustn't leave me!" retorted Mr. Dinkston. "Shall it be said that Michael Angelo Dinkston wore fear of price while a friend had suffered by flood or fire?"

"I've suffered by flood, all right, but by fire, no," said Mr. Jarr. "But I tell you I am not in need of anything!"

"Proud even in poverty and disaster!" murmured Mr. Dinkston admiringly. "Come!"

And he led Mr. Jarr to the near-side crossing and hailed a downtown car.

"No, no!" said Mr. Jarr, when the good Samaritan offered the time-expired transfer. "I'll pay."

"To be accounted for, then," said Mr. Dinkston.

And he jotted down the item that he owed Mr. Jarr a dime carfare. Signaling the car to stop at the first sign of the three golden balls, Mr. Dinkston and Mr. Jarr alighted, and the former led the way into the pawn broker's establishment.

A heavy set man with a strongly marked face, over which hung a murderous scowl, greeted them with a snarl. "What will you do with me for this, my friend?" asked Mr. Dinkston sternly, and he laid the wrist watch on the counter.

The scowling pawn broker picked it up and walked around the counter to the doorway. There, taking the attitude and action of the famous Mr. Mathewson, he cast the wrist watch, strap and all, out across the avenue.

The watch struck the facade of a fish

# Good Retort, Axel! And Straight From the Shoulder!



Drawn for the Post-Dispatch  
By VIO.

# Can You Beat It?

Drawn for the Post-Dispatch  
By MAURICE KETTEN.



Once, Quite Sufficient for Him.

"N O, my dear," said I, with decision, "you will do nothing of the kind."

I was talking to my wife. We had been married one week. I was 48 and she was 37, or more. A very sensible marrying age, you must admit.

No marrying too young, and in haste, and repenting at leisure for Mary and I. We had been engaged for three years; long enough, as you will admit, for us to learn to know each other.

Besides, a man of my age knows just what he wants.

So does a woman, and knows that she

store opposite and spattered like an egg.

"Lend me a dollar," whispered Mr. Dinkston to Mr. Jarr. "Jake seems to be miffed at something or I'd borrow it from him!"

can't always get it. It is so different with silly girl wives. My wife was no silly girl. Thank goodness.

When I had spoken thus my wife looked at me appealingly.

Woman's mission is submission. But so many men never discover it. I was not as other men.

Men never are until after they marry. As I said, my wife looked at me appealingly in response to my decisive remark.

"Won't it?" she replied, with a snap in her eyes that dazzled me. I have been dazzled ever since.

That was 30 years ago. I have never had occasion to speak to my wife in that manner since.

But it isn't every man who learns as readily as I did.

It isn't every man who has my kind of wife, either.

# So Disappointing

REGINALD loved his wife tenderly and devotedly, but he had to acknowledge in the inmost recesses of his heart that the hand that wielded the powder puff lost its art in the pudding basin.

"What pudding would you like tonight, love?" she cooed at breakfast time.

"Oh, anything!" he whispered desperately.

"Anything?" she reiterated, in a pained tone.

"Well, you know, old girl; anything light—only don't tire yourself out."

"You shall have your favorite—custard, dear," she promised.

Toward 7 o'clock Reginald returned, but the sound of weeping and gnashing of teeth greeted his trained ear.

"Whatever is it, my dear girl?" he implored, as he rushed into the kitchen.

"O-o-o-h!" she sniveled on his waistcoat. "I've been making you custards all the afternoon, and—"

"And what, pet?"

"They all t-turned out sponge cakes!"

# A Cure for Hecklers.

R. R. WATERSON, one of the nine deportees from South Africa, speaking at Liverpool, introduced to the English platform a method of silencing an interrupter which was as novel as it was effective. It consisted in his telling the interrupter a story about another interrupter.

"There was once a meeting," he said, "addressed by a great speaker, and he was constantly interrupted. As I have been; but he turned on the interjector and gave him a rough passage. At the end of the meeting a young lady went to the speaker and said: 'I think you were rather hard on him.' 'Why,' said the speaker, 'he was embarrassing me and deserved the dressing down I gave him.' 'Yes,' rejoined the lady, 'but you were very hard on him all the same. He is an idiot.'"

Waterson, needless to say, had a perfectly attentive audience for the rest of his oration.

# A Genius.

I AM more than ever convinced that Phadde, the amateur clairvoyant, is a genius.

"What makes you think so?"

"Why, when the orchestra approaches the finish of a selection he can accurately prophesy the final squeal at least sixteen blasts before the end comes."

# The Mix!



Edith: My fiancé is such a nice young man. The longer I know him the better I like him.

Maude: Indeed! I think I'll have to accept him the next time he proposes.

# His Limit.

A LITTLE boy, after gazing in the window of a music store for some time, went in and said:

"Ow much is that planner in the corner?"

After the dealer had recovered from his shock, he answered:

"Six hundred dollars, my boy."

The boy pulled a long face and said:

"Well, give me a mouth organ, please."

# Laying for Him

THE landlord—well, the landlord was quite unpopular. There was a time when 15¢ landlords were. And Mike and Tim were waiting for him behind a hedge.

It was evening and the long hours very slowly passed.

"Mike," said Tim, when another hour had gone, "what time is it?"

Mike struck a match and looked at his watch.

"Eleven-thirty," he whispered.

"Is it that?" replied Tim. "An' it's time he was here."

Another long wait followed. Then again Tim inquired the hour.

"It's ten minutes to 12," Tim looked anxious.

"Is it that?" he exclaimed. "He's late—he's very late. I do hope nothin' happened to him!"

# The Vital Question.

A CHICAGO business man, with many relatives, some of whom were well-to-do but grasping, recently sought the services of his lawyer to draw up his will. When, after much labor, the document was completed, the client asked:

"Have you fixed this thing as I wished it, tight and strong?"

"I have done my best," said the lawyer.

"Well," continued the client, "I want to ask you another thing—not professionally, however. As a friend, and man to man, who do you think stands the best chance of getting the property when I am gone?"

# In War and in Peace.

"THE thing to do," said the fierce-looking man who was thinking of the war, "is to postpone your engagement till you're sure of your position."

"That's right, too," said the sad-looking man who was thinking of something else. "If more people did that there'd be fewer unhappy marriages!"—Puck.

**Avoid Impure Milk**  
for Infants and Invalids

Ask For

**HORLICK'S**  
It means the Original and Genuine  
**MALTED MILK**  
"Others are Imitations"  
The Food-Drink for all Ages.

Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. For infants, invalids and growing children. Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged. More healthful than tea or coffee. Agrees with the weakest digestion. Keep it on your side board at home. A quick lunch prepared in a minute.

Take no substitute. Ask for HORLICK'S

His Idea of It.  
I DON'T see," said the man at the quick lunch counter, "how you can afford to sell this piece of pie for 5 cents; what is it made of?"

"Custard," replied the waiter.

"Oh, excuse me; I thought it was amber!"

**\$35.60**

from St. Louis

to  
**California**

and \$30 from  
Kansas City

A fine opportunity to visit the Far West before rush of winter travel begins. You ride on best railroad in the United States—perfect roadbed, modern steel equipment, courteous employees and safety. Meal service managed by Fred Harvey. Stopovers granted for Grand Canyon of Arizona and elsewhere.

One-way second-class colonist excursion tickets on sale, September 24 to October 8, to Arizona, California and North Pacific Coast.

Good in tourist sleepers and chair cars on three Santa Fe California trains. Any line to Kansas City, thence Santa Fe.

If interested in Western lands, ask C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry., 2301 Railway Exchange, Chicago, for leaflets and free copies of our immigration journal, "The Earth."

Remember the 1915 Panama Exposition at San Francisco and San Diego. Geo. C. Chambers, Gen. Agt., 209 N. 7th St., St. Louis, Mo. Phone, Bell Main 120; Kinloch Central 8078.

Turn to Page 4  
and Read Our  
**ANNOUNCEMENT**  
This Evening

**Famous-Banc**  
ENTIRE BLOCK, OLIVE, LOCUST, SIXTH AND SEVENTH STS.  
WE GIVE AND REDEEM EAGLE STAMPS